The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Substance of the Tariff Bill Reported by the Senate Finance Committee.

Passage of the Chicago Relief Bill in the House.

The Syndicate Operation Now Being Considered by the Ways and Means Committee.

Messrs. Brooks and Kelley Exchange Views on the Tariff Question.

The Florida Affair—A Final Note from Mr. Fish to Senor Roberts.

Butler and Dawes Explain hTeir Position on the Subject of Civil Service Reform.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Senate Finance Committee, in various reports submitted to-day, demonstrated how different are the views of its members on revenue and financial matters from those entertained by the Ways and Means Committee in the House. Mr. Sherman, who has just made his appearance since the holiday recess, submitted a report to-day which covers the entire ground on the tariff question travelled over by the Finance Committee in its session last fall and this winter. This report was submitted also for the sake of being printed, and its re commital asked for. Mr. Trumbull objected to this latter course on the ground that the Committee had been asked to consider the propriety of putting coal and salt on the free list, and that it now encumbered these propositions with recommendations which brought out the whole tariff question, thus attaching a general bill to one offered for a particular purpose. Independent of the right of the Senate to originate revenue bills, which have always been jealously denied, Mr. Trumbull urged that the proposed action of the Senate committee should only defeat the very object for which they had originally passed the coal and salt bills. By opening up this complicated subject, the discussion of which would take months, final action on these bills would be indefinitely postponed and Congress would again adjourn with these bills still pending. Mr. Ferry (Conn.) also took the same view, and protested against the mixing of coal and salt with the general tariff bill. Mr. Sherman explained that he had no desire to delay action on these particular bills, but that he simply conformed to the uniform usage in moving that the report be printed, and then recommitted, in order that the Finance Committee might have the benefit of suggestions from the representatives of the various interests to be affected by the report, before finally placing it in the hands of the Senate. On the question of recommital, the yeas were

Ames,	Edmunds,	Osborn,
Anthony,	Fenton,	Pomeroy,
Brownlow,	Ferry (Mich.),	Pool,
Caldwell,	Frelinghuysen,	Ramsey,
Cameron,	Gilbert,	Scott,
Carpenter,	Hamilton (M'd),	Sherman,
Chandler,	Hamilton (Tex.),	Vickers,
Clayton,	Hamlin,	Wilson,
Conkling,	Merrill (Vt.),	Windom,
Corbett,	Morton,	Wright—32.
Davis (West Va.),	Nye.	

Present and not voting—Sumner and Morrill of Maine.

The bill as reported from the Committee places only those articles on the free list which do not enter into competition with American productions. The average reduction on foreign imports entering into general consumption, is about 10 per cent. Those articles on which duties are abolished are such as do not enter into general use, and from which but little revenue is derived. The articles excepted from the 10 per cent reduction, are brandies, wines, cigars, and other like commodities designated as luxuries.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

The House passed without objection, Burchard's bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to-day, providing for the relief of the sufferers at the Chicago fire, by admitting free of duty all material used in rebuilding the burnt district. The success of this bill in the Senate, however, may be questioned, in the light of the report of the Finance Committee, submitted to-day by Senator Wright, recommending that the second section of Logan's bill, which virtually incorporates the provisions of Burchard's bill, be stricken out. The report was submitted for the purpose of being printed, and its recommital was asked for and granted. Mr. Logan, however, improved the occasion by delivering his anticipated speech on this bill. He remonstrated against the recommendations of the committee that the second section be stricken out, and made a strong appeal in behalf of its retention. He reviewed the extent of the fire, and alleged that, from its magnitude, it might be considered by Congress what the President had styled it—"a national calamity." When this bill does get before the Senate it will meet with considerable opposition, especially from those quarters devoted to protection.

TAX ON DIVIDENDS, &C.

The report of the Senate Committee on Finance, submitted to-day, with a recommendation for an amendment to Howe's bill declaring the intent and meaning of the act of July 14, 1870, to relieve railroad and other corporations from tax upon dividends, interest, and undivided profits accruing in the last months of 1870. Mr. Scott proposed to so amend this bill that the tax should be equalized, and two and one-half per centum on moneys arising from these sources for the years 1870 and 1871. It will be remembered that the amount involved in this proposition is about $2,000,000, and that the liability of companies to pay this sum has been held, time and again, by the Internal Revenue Department. For the first six months of 1870, these corporations paid the 5 per cent assessed by law. When the act to reduce Internal taxes was passed, as above, they refused to pay the 2½ per cent under the new assessment on the last five months in the year, on the ground that an equalization of what they paid for the first seven months would more than meet their liabilities under the law.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In the House, to-day, Messrs. Daws and Butler took exactly opposite and equally decided positions upon Civil Service Reform. The matter came up incidentally upon a bill to increase a consular salary. Mr. Dawes said the single determination of the President not to receive recommendations from members of Congress in favor of applicants for office, would go further to reform Civil Service than all the speeches that could be made in the House. Butler said, he for one, did not believe in this self-abrogation of members of Congress. He felt sure he knew more of the fitness of persons in his District than any broken-down schoolmaster could know in Washington, or could find out by asking how far it was from the earth to the sun.

PENSIONS.

The House Military Committee to-day agreed to report a bill extending the time within which applications for pensions may be filed, to the 31st of January of next year.

SALARIES OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have agreed to report a bill raising the salaries of Ministers to St. Petersburg and Berlin from $12,000 to $17,500, which latter is the same as the salaries at London and Paris.

THE FLORIDA AFFAIR.

The affidavit of the Captain of the Florida was sent to the Navy Department instead of the State Department, but Secretary Fish, upon having a copy of it brought to his attention to-day, addressed a formal note to the Spanish Minister asking him to call the attention of his Government to the statements made in the affidavit.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE SYNDICATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Committee of Ways and Means to-day had the subject of the Syndicate before them, it having been presented in the form of the resolution of Representative Cox. The Committee did not conclude the consideration. They will at an early day report all the facts showing the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in the premises, but it is not probable that they will make any recommendation.

IMPEACHMENT CASE.

The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day heard Wm. Hastings on the subject of his petition for the impeachment of Judges Field and Hoffman for malfeasance in office. The Committee requested him to present his charges in a specific form, according to precedents in such cases, and produce his proofs to sustain them as a preliminary to the decision of the Committee as to whether the House shall be asked to authorize the sending for persons and papers to examine into the whole subject, and to make an appropriation to pay the attendant expenses. Hastings will have another hearing on Saturday next.

SENATE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff bill reported by the Senate Finance Committee, as a substitute for the House bill repealing the duties on coal, iron, and salt, proposes to fix the following duties on all bituminous coal 50 cents per ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel; on salt in bulk, and on all rock salt, or mineral 8 cents per 100 lbs; on salt in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages, 12 cents per 100 lbs; on all iron and steel, all manufactures of iron and steel, of which either of such metals is a component part of chief value, excepting pig-iron and steel rails, 90 per centum of the present rates of duty, being a reduction of 10 per cent.

On teas of all kinds, ten cents per pound. On coffee of all kinds, two cents per pound. On chickory and succory roots, burnt or prepared, three cents per pound. On acorn, coffee, and dandelion root, raw or prepared, and on all substitutes for coffee, two cents per pound. On all extracts or essences of coffee, fifty cents per pound. Cleaned rice, one and a quarter cents per pound. Uncleaned rice, one cent per pound. Paddy, three-quarters of a cent per pound. Potatoes, ten cents per bushel. Timber not otherwise provided for, one cent per cubic foot. Lumber of spruce, hemlock, whitewood and basswood, $1 per thousand feet; other kinds, $2; if planed or finished, $1 per thousand additional for each side; if tongued or grooved, $2 additional; if planed two sides, tongued and grooved, $3.50. Hubs and blocks, rough hewn or sawed, 20 per cent *ad valorem*. Pickets, palings and lath, 25 per cent *ad valorem*. Shingles, 50 cents per thousand. Pine clapboards, $2 per thousand. Furniture, unfinished, 30 per cent *ad valorem*. Casks, barrels, sugar-boxes, shooks, and packing-boxes, not otherwise provided for, 35 per cent *ad valorem*.

A tariff of 90 per cent of the present rate of duty is provided for all manufactures of cotton, alpaca, wools, and all manufactures of wool.

All manufactures of silk which are now subject duty of 60 per cent *ad valorem*. All metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof, earthen and glassware, hides, skin, bone, ivory, horn, and leather or manufactures thereof, India rubber, gutta percha, straw and oil cloths, chemicals, drugs, and medicines, and a large number of minor articles, are added to the free list.

COLLEGE LAND SCRIP.

The States entitled to Agricultural College land scrip have received the same, except Arkansas and Florida.

STATUE OF GENERAL SCOTT.

The Secretary of War has asked Congress to appropriate $12,000 to complete the [illegible] statue of Lieutenant General Winfield Scott with its pediment, &c., in accordance with the unanimous joint resolution of Congress of 1867.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Consul—Adolphus Studer, of Iowa, at Singapore; Assessor of Internal Revenue, D. C. Lornd, Third District, Wisconsin; Chas. C. Brown, Pension Agent at Cincinnati; J. H. Wing, Receiver at Bayfield, Wis.; C. S. Lane, Register of the Land Office at Springfield, Ill.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

There was a general attendance of the Democratic members of Congress to-night, at their caucus, in the hall of the House of Representatives, Fernando Wood in the chair. Several propositions relative to reduction of taxes, adjournment of the [illegible] Congress, etc., were offered, debated, and finally withdrawn, the caucus being of the opinion that it would be better to take no definite action at present.

OUR RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The *Herald's* Washington telegram says that a despatch from Gortschakoff about Minister Catacazy has not yet been received at the State Department. Much interest is felt as to the effect of the Catacazy matter upon our relations with Russia. It is stated that the President intends to sustain Secretary Fish, and accept the fullest consequences, even to the point of instantly recalling Minister Curtin, and suspending all our relations with Russia, should Gortschakoff attempt to put any indignity upon Fish. The Department admits that Russia feels some soreness, and the statement is made that the warmth of the despatch to Curtin, about which complaint is made, is attributed to Secretary Davis for not having properly toned his message.

DENIAL.

There is no foundation for the rumors that officers on duty at the Executive Mansion will resign in consequence of the statements growing out of the Custom House investigation in New York.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented for the repeal of the salt duty; for a national Prohibitory law; against the Government manufacture of envelopes; for national schools, and against employing Government officers who drink intoxicating liquors.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented the petition of Chicagoans asking that building materials imported into that city be exempt from duty.

SALT AND IRON.

Mr. SHERMAN reported from the Finance Committee a bill repealing the duties on salt and iron, and moved its recommitment, which was opposed by Trumbull, but it was recommitted—32 against 19.

The following is the nay vote:

Blair,	Johnston,	Schurz,
Cole,	Kelly,	Spencer,
Cooper,	Lewis,	Sprague,
Davis, (Ky.)	Logan,	Stevenson,
Ferry, (Conn.)	Saulsbury,	Tipton,
Flanigan,	Sawyer,	Trumbull.
Goldthwaite,		

COURT SESSIONS.

Mr. CALDWELL introduced a bill directing that the terms of United States Courts be held at Leavenworth. Referred.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution asking the President to give the Senate any information in his possession in relation to the seizure by the Revolutionary Government of Venezuela of a steamer of the Venezuela Steam Transportation Company, an American corporation, and virtual imprisonment of certain American citizens. Adopted.

INQUIRING.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate when General McCook was appointed Governor of Colorado Territory; whether he has been absent in Europe, and if so, whether his salary has been paid during such absence.

Mr. POMEROY objected, and it went over.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

Mr. LOGAN called up the bill to provide for the relief of Chicago sufferers. The bill, he said, provided for two things,—a remission, or refunding, of all impost duties on building material, used, or to be used, on the ground burned over, for one year from the 8th of October, 1871; second, a suspension, or remission, of internal revenue taxes upon the sufferers by fire until the close of the next regular session of Congress.

In advocating the bill, he spoke of the wonderful growth of Chicago, and of its great importance as a commercial centre, and urged the necessity of such action by Congress as would help to give confidence in the future of the city. He compared the Chicago fire with great fires of history,—those of Rome, Moscow, and London,—and said that in the area burned, and the amount of valuable property destroyed, it exceeded them all. In conclusion, he gave a vivid description of the conflagration, as he had seen it.

No action was taken on the bill.

AMENDATORY TAX BILL.

Mr. SCOTT called up the bill amendatory of the act to reduce internal taxes and for other other purposes, passed July, 1870.

The bill, as amended by the Committee on Finance, provides that all taxes upon dividends, interest, and undivided profits, heretofore assessed or collected from certain corporations, shall be remitted or refunded upon the claim being made therefor, except such taxes as were levied for the first seven months of 1870 at the rate of 5 per cent.

Mr. SCOTT explained and advocated the bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS was opposed to the passage of this bill, and therefore he called up that in regular order,

THE AMNESTY BILL,

which sent Scott's bill over for the day.

Mr. SUMNER was not ready to proceed with his remrrks on the Amnesty bill, so the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE LOUISIANA IMBROGLIO.

Messrs. Scofield, McCreary, Smith, of New York, Voorhees, and Marshal were appointed a Committee on the Louisiana imbroglio.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, a bill was passed for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire. It provides that all goods, wares and merchandise sent as contributions for the relief of the sufferers by fire shall be admitted free of duty at the port of Chicago, and that drawback import duties shall be allowed on merchandise used in the repair of buildings erected on the burned ground.

COLLEGE SCRIP.

Mr. WILSON (Ohio) introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the disposition of the Agricultural College scrip. Adopted.

CLAIM BILL PASSED.

Mr. PACKARD (Ind.) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a bill to pay F. M. Cordeiro, for his services as Acting Consul of the United States at Rio Janeiro, at the rate of compensation allowed to the Consul there. Passed.

TSEIN TSIN CONSULATE.

Mr. BANKS, from the committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill fixing the salary of United States Consul at Tsein Tsin China, at $3,500. Passed.

TARIFF PROHIBITION.

In connection with this subject, Mr. BROOKS spoke of the only American steamer plying between Shanghai and Tsen Tsin, and said he deeply regretted that the building of that class of steamers had been lost to New England by the enormous taxation on iron, copper, &c.

Mr. BANKS said no one would be more heartily in accord with any General Government that would lead to the restoration of American commerce, as it existed prior to 1860, than he. The question would before the House for discussion at this session, and he hoped that measures would be adopted which would re-establish American commerce in all its prosperity.

CONSULS POORLY PAID.

Mr. SHELLABARGER followed Banks. He remarked that no part of the public service more demanded attention than the Consular branch of it. No one would fail to perceive that Consuls at posts where there were duties to be performed, ought to be men high up and well paid; yet he had seen, as every gentleman who had travelled abroad had seen, United States Consuls living in third and fourth rate garrets, almost literary starving for want of pay. The pitiful sum of $1,500 per year, where there were wife and children to maintained, only permitted Consuls to eke out a miserable and disgraced subsistence. Such American Consulates were the scoff of nations. He hoped that the Committee on Foreign Affairs would revise the whole matter of pay of Consuls abroad, and provide a reasonable compensation for them. He would like to know whether that Committee had any views on the subject.

Mr. BANKS replied that a bill for that purpose had passed the Senate at the last Congress. He had no doubt that a bill would be presented which would be satisfactory to the House.

THE TARIFF AGAIN.

Mr. KELLEY (Pa.) endorsed cordially what had been said by Mr. Shellabarger. He thought the United States Consular system a disgrace to the country. The gentleman from Nyack (Brooks) had siezed upon the bill as an occasion to speak on the tariff, and to say that American ship-builders were now driven to the Clyde to build vessels for Chinese waters. Three years ago 5,000 skilled ship-builders of wooden ships, had been on the poor rates at one time in London, and those who had not gone on the poor rates had been employed in breaking stone on Government works. One year afterwards, the wooden ship-builders at Quebec had made bread riots, by reason of their want of employment. It could not be that the ship-builders of the Clyde were importing American carpenters to do this work.

Mr. BROOKS explained that the work for which American carpenters were employed in Scotland was that of light, aerial ship-joiner work, erected over hulls and steamboats, as on the Hudson, Mississippi, Ohio, and the Sound; but shipbuilding had become too expensive in America, and therefore vessels required for the great rivers of China were now built on the Clyde.

MR. KELLEY inquired whether iron vessels had ever been built in America for Chinese rivers.

Mr. BROOKS said iron vessels could not be built here for the China trade because of the competition from England and other countries.

Mr. KELLEY. Is it possible to build iron ships in this country, and depend upon trans-Atlantic rolling mills for plates with which to build them?

Mr. BROOKS. Remove the duties on iron, copper, cordage, glass, and everything that enters into the construction of ships, and forthwith the American flag, on ships built in New England, will be floating on all seas.

Mr. KELLEY. A letter from a Philadelphia shipbuilder, and which I will have printed in the *Globe*, will be an effective answer to the gentleman. He says that the rolling-mill must be near the ship-yard inasmuch as plates are modified by every modification of model, and that to admit foreign iron free of duty would effectually extirpate iron ship-building in this country, even for the coastwise trade.

Mr. BROOKS. How unjust the gentleman is to his own State. Remove the tariff, and ships will be built in Pennsylvania and Delaware, and other places in close contiguity to iron and coal.

Mr. KELLEY. The iron ship-builders of Chester, and Wilmington, and Gloucester, N. J., with one exception, agree in saying that to remove the duty on iron would be to prostrate their ship-yards, and they ought to know their business.

Mr. BROOKS. What a humiliating confession that is of the inferiority of American workmen and American genius.

Mr. KELLEY. Not at all.

Mr. LEONARD MYERS. Does the gentleman (Brooks) advocate the doctrine that American mechanics and ship-builders shall be paid no better than such mechanics are paid on the Clyde.

Mr. BROOKS declined to go into that branch of the subject; but remarked that up to the passage of the high tariff of 1860, American ships were built in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York, which carried the American flag over all the earth.

Mr. MYERS. Were they not wooden ships entirely?

Mr. BROOKS assented to that, and added that in competition with English prices, the skill, and genius, and industry and capacity of New England men had given them, prior to the war, the superiority in the building of the wooden ships. Mr. Banks asked if it was to be said that the skill of American workmen, who introduced monitors and iron ships of war, had failed? He was not to be told that with equally cheap raw material, American mechanics were not able to compete with foreign mechanics in iron ship-building.

THE CONSULAR SYSTEM.

Mr. DAWES referred to Mr. Shellabarger's remarks relative to Consuls, and thought the cure was not in increased compensation. He referred to the appointment of one Kein to visit foreign Consuls and report upon their condition, at a salary of $5,000 a year, and expenses paid. He had travelled over 54,000 miles, and brought back nothing that the State Department thought worth submitting to the public. Kein might now be considered the great American traveller. Mr. Dawes contended that the cure was in the character of the appointments, and said if a rule was adopted by the Executive not to give the appointment to any man recommended by Congressmen, it would do more to reform the civil service than any elaborate system contrived by any commission.

Several members. "That's true."

Mr. BANKS said Kein had just time enough at Tain-Tsin to recommend the passage of the bill. [Laughter.]

Messrs. BUTLER and MYERS spoke favorably of Kein.

Mr. COX asked if Kein wasn't the man who wrote the slashing book about San Domingo, and was then compensated by being sent around the world.

Mr. BUTLER could not say, but was opposed to the self-abdication of Congress. He didn't understand why being elected to Congress caused a man to admit that he was incompetent to say which of his constituents was a good man, and would make a faithful servant of the Government. He believed he knew as much about the subject as any broken-down school-master in the land. He was entirely opposed to the idea that Congressmen were incompetent to say who was fit to be a $12 dollar clerk, to copy laws. If any member thought different, an easy remedy was to cease recommending persons to office.

The discussion created great interest, and was here closed.

BOUNDARY BILL.

A bill passed appropriating $50,000 for marking the boundary between the United States and the possessions of Great Britain, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—While a meeting of Loyalists was being held to-night at Wellington Barracks, in Knightsbridge, a portion of London, a mob of Republicans broke into the hall where the meeting was in progress, and behaved in an outrageous manner. They expelled the Chairman of the assemblage, and demolished the platform and furniture belonging to the room. Though the police were gathered outside the building they made no efforts to prevent the disgraceful behavior of the rioters, who held possession of the room for an hour, when the gas was turned off and they retired, singing the "Marseillaise" as they went out.

France.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The sale of the newspapers *Constitutionnel* and *Gaulois* has been prohibited by the Government.

Hostility to the imposition of a tax on raw material is spreading throughout the country, and deputations are daily arriving at Versailles to protest against the measure.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the French authorities to prevent the assassination of German soldiers in the occupied departments, these outrages still continue. Another case is just reported, the victim being a Prussian soldier belonging to the garrison at Luneville, in the department of the Meurthe. The German military commander has demanded the surrender of the assassin, and the French authorities are searching for him.

French ladies residing in various European capitals have opened bazaars for the purpose of collecting money to assist in paying off the German war indemnity.

Italy.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A company to run a line of steamships between Naples and New York has been organized in the former city.

Switzerland.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A despatch from Geneva states that ex-Queen Isabella and the Duke de Montpensier, met on Saturday, and effected a reconciliation of the differences which have for some time existed between them.

West Indies.

HAVANA, Jan. 16.—Rooms are being prepared at the palace for the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis. Among the entertainments mentioned are a ball and dinner to be given the Captain General, and by the Aldermen. The Duke will visit the large plantations. The summer residence of Valmaseda has been placed at the disposition of Alexis and suite.

MICHIGAN.

Important Decision in the United States Circuit Court, on the Subject of Railroad Aid Bonds—Decision of the State Supreme Court Reversed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Jan. 16.—This morning United States Judges Emmons, Longyer, and Withry, decided in the Circuit Court the cases George H. Taylor *vs.* Battle Creek, and Edward B. Talcott *vs.* the Township of Pine Grove, cases coming from two United States Districts of this State, and involving the validity of municipal bonds issued by these corporations in aid of railroad enterprises, before the decision of the Supreme Court of Michigan, in 1870, holding such bonds invalid. A very large attendance of the bar and citizens was present. The leading opinion was read by Circuit Judge Emmons, and short concurring ones were read by District Judges Withry and Longyear. That of Judge Emmons was exceedingly elaborate, and considered at length all the questions raised. Those of the District Judges stated their concurrence and briefly gave their reasons therefore. It was held that as regards contracts made and bonds issued before the decision of the Supreme Court of the State the Federal Courts were clearly not bound to follow the decision of the State Court; though as to contracts made after it was pronounced they would regard it as a rule as binding upon them; it was also held that railway corporations are public, not private corporations, and that the raising of money by taxation for the purpose of aiding such enterprises was not inhibited by any provision of the State Constitution, but was constitutional and valid. The demurrers in both cases were, therefore, overruled, and the decision of the State Supreme Court is rendered practically of no effect so far as regards the bonds issued before it was pronounced.

It has been estimated that bonds to the amount of $1,500,000 were issued in this State prior to that decision, which shows the importance of the interests involved in this controversy. The cases will probably be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, and final judgment obtained there. If the decision below is affirmed towns in State which have outstanding bonds of this character will have to pay them with accumulated interests, and whatever costs may be incurred in their collection.

Patent Suit Decided.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.—An important patent suit has just been decided in the United States District Court, Judge Drummond presiding. The plaintiffs were John S. Rowell & Co., owners of a patent for an adjustable slip tooth-cultivator of great value to farmers, as the tooth, when striking a stone or root, overrides the obstruction without breaking the machine. The defendants were Van Brunt & Co., who have been manufacturing and selling similar machines throughout the country. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, which, unless the case goes to the Supreme Court of the United States and is there reversed, settles the question of Rowell & Co.'s right under the patent.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The barometer will probably continue highest in Tennessee and Kentucky. Southeasterly winds will prevail on Wednesday, with cloudy weather on the coast of Texas and Louisiana. Partially cloudy and pleasant weather in the Gulf and Southern States and northward to Pennsylvania. Cloudy weather will continue in New England. Partially cloudy and clearing weather with diminished winds from New York to Michigan. An area of low barometer will extend eastward into Minnesota, with increasing southerly winds, and cloudy weather from Missouri to Lake Superior.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

The Eminent Domain Bill Ordered to a Third Reading in the House.

A Substitute Embodying the Principle of Assessment of Benefits Defeated.

Passage of the Town and City Annexation Bill in the Senate.

The Governor's Message Vetoing the Bill Relative to Reprieves and Pardons.

Morrison, of Monroe, Proclaims His Presidential Preference.

The Wisconsin Dells Committee Bill Vetoed by Governor Washburn.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE HOUSE REVENUE BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 16.—The time which was spent in the House this morning, on the Revenue bill, was productive of no results. Several sections relating to machinery were adopted, some with and some without discussion, and a strong disposition was shown to rush the bill ahead, and have as little talking on it as possible. There are those who feel that it cannot pass, and therefore want to waste no more time in discussing it, but get it through the Committee of the Whole in as few days as they can. Another attempt was made to require every man to take affidavit when listing personal property, and its author made a speech to show how this would add immensely to the revenues of the State, and that by presenting the affidavit at hardened sinners who had hitherto failed to return their moneys and credits, they would at once come down. This was postponed, for the House is now so wearied that, when any question of importance is reached, they at once fly the track and put off its consideration for a time. These questions of assessing railroads and swearing, with one or two minor matters, have been postponed.

THE SENATE REVENUE BILL

was read a second time, and made the special order for to-morrow, and its consideration to be continued, until it is finished. Senator Fuller will commence the debate by stating the principles and views which have governed the Revenue Committee.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

This afternoon, Mr. Nelson's Eminent Domain bill, which repudiates the idea that benefits can be considered a part of just compensation when private property is taken for public uses, was ordered to a third reading, after a substitute, which embodied the idea of benefits, had been voted down by 76 to 63. It is pretty evident that the principle for which Nelson had fought has a majority in the House, but it will require the presence of nearly all the members to secure the passage of this bill. It must be borne in mind, however, that this has nothing to do with the paving of streets. It may pass, and yet the city may, by another bill, be given the power to pave streets by assessment of benefits on the taxation of contiguous property, but if it becomes a law it cuts off all power in cities to put the cost of opening streets and alleys on property specially benefited. There is no reason at present to expect that Mr. Nelson's bill will pass through the Senate.

ANNEXATION RAILROAD BILLS.

The Senate passed the bill to annex territory to cities, and the House voted down one to repeal the law of 1869, classifying Directors of railroad companies.

THE GOVERNOR'S CHICAGO MESSAGE.]

The House met this evening, in order to consider the reports of the special Committee on the Governor's Message. No sooner had they met than Mr. Price, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the meeting of the caucus last night, moved to postpone till Wednesday week. To this Mr. Haines objected, and, by making a series of dilatory motions, succeeded in getting an opportunity to express his sentiments on the subject, and to postpone action for some time. This attempted filibustering was unwise, and answered no good whatever. This became apparent to all, and Colonel Morrison, of Monroe, in objection to this useless delay, took occasion to distinctly define his position, which, coming from a Democrat whose influence in Egypt is so great, is very significant. He declared that he should vote for a Republican for Governor and for President at the next election, though they would not be of a class to which the majority of the House belonged, and he should vote for them along with his party. Then the question was taken, and the debate postponed one week. It is understood that Morrison, whose remarks caused some little fluttering on the Republican side of the House, is willing to vote for Trumbull, Palmer, Davis, or Chase for President, and any equally acceptable Republican for Governor.

VETO MESSAGE.

The following is the message of the Governor, returning, with his veto, the bill to regulate the manner of applying for reprieves, commutations, and pardons:

Hon John Dougherty, President of the Senate:

I have the honor to return to the Senate a bill for "An act to regulate the manner of applying for reprieves, commutations, and pardons," without my approval.

It is natural that the people of this State should feel a great degree of solicitude to subject the absolute discretionary powers conferred upon the Governor by the Constitution, in regard to reprieves, commutations, and pardons, to such use and proper regulations as will prevent abuses.

I fully share in the anxiety of the people in this interesting subject, and will at any time concur with the General Assembly in any measures that will, in my judgment, tend to a result that is by all regarded as so desirable.

It may be considered by many that it is unfortunate that the framers of the Constitution did not think proper to elect some other depository for this important power, or to associate with the Governor the officers of some other department of the Government, and in that way divide the responsibility that always attends the remission or modification of the penalty adjudged by the tribunals against persons guilty of crimes, but that course did not commend itself to their choice, and, by the Constitution, the Governor is made the only judge of the propriety of granting reprieves, commutations, and pardons in any particular instance, subject only to his proper official responsibilities.

The only power conferred upon the General Assembly is that of regulating the manner of applying for reprieves, commutations, and pardons, and the duty of preparing laws intended to give effect to the powers mentioned is almost as delicate as the proper exercise of the pardoning power.

It will no doubt, be admitted that it would be a fatal objection to any measure intended to regulate the manner of applying for reprieves, commutations, and pardons that its operation would be to restrict the power of the Governor in the determination of questions confided to him by the Constitution, or that its effect would be to deprive persons of the power to make applications to the Governor. An act of the General Assembly that prohibited all applications to the Governor by persons convicted of crimes, for a reprieve, commutation, or pardon, would be palpably unconstitutional, and laws that imposed impossible conditions upon applicants would be equally objectionable, and such, it seems to me, would be the effect of this bill, if it becomes law.

The first section of the bill requires that every application to the Governor of the State for a reprieve, commutation, or pardon, shall be by a petition in writing; and the second section directs that notice of such application shall be given to the State Attorney of the city or county where the offence was committed, at least three weeks before such application is presented to the Governor. And it is made the duty of the State's Attorney to give such notice to the parties interested in prosecuting said party convicted.

In considering the provisions of the bill thus referred to, it may be admitted that, as a general rule, applications to the Governor for reprieves, commutations, and pardons, should be by petition, in writing; but experience has proven that there are many exceptions that should be properly allowed to the rule.

The Penitentiary and the jail are but miniature representatives of the outer world, as they contain persons of advanced age and almost childish youth, and every grade of character, shading away from the most intelligent, as well as the most hardened and atrocious, to mental feebleness that is scarcely capable of forming a criminal intention, and the inmates of the penal institutions of the State are drawn from every strata in life, and the conditions that surrounded them before conviction attend them there, and greatly influence the possibilities of pardon. It is a fact that will be abundantly shown by an examination of the files of the Executive office, that to applications made to the Governor for the commutation of the sentence or the pardon of the most notorious criminals that have ever been convicted of crimes, will be found the names of Judges, Senators, Representatives, and other eminent persons residing in this and other States. And applications of this class are pressed upon the Governor, notwithstanding the persons whose pardon is almost demanded by an array of powerful names was defended on the trial that resulted in his conviction by the ablest counsel, and every means necessary to the proper vindication of his alleged innocence was within easy reach.

Persons of this class will be able, without difficulty, to comply with any mere formal method for applying for pardon that may prescribed by the General Assembly.

But many of the inmates of the Penitentiary are obscure and poor, and ignorant, and helpless, and their crimes have sprung from impulse, provocation, temptation, poverty, ignorance, and inexperience, and in others the feeble and irresolute have been deliberately seduced to crime by artful and hardened offenders who, when they themselves have been pursued, have surrendered their tools and victims as a means of providing for their own escape.

It is often the interest of the parties who have for their own purposes secured the conviction of persons of the character described, to embarrass every means the Governor may employ to ascertain the facts of the case, and in many other cases, everything that tends to obstruct the way to the attention of the Governor, is a real, and often insurmountable, difficulty.

It must be remembered that the offences of many persons confined in the Penitentiary are intimately related to poverty, destitution and ignorance, and it must not be forgotten that the provision made by our laws for securing a fair and intelligent trial for the feeble, helpless poor, does no great credit to our judicial methods.

Many of this class of convicts under consideration, are without property or friends in the State, and others foreigners, almost totally ignorant of the language in which the trial was conducted. To require of such persons the observance of the forms prescribed by the act, before the Governor is allowed to consider the question of pardon, would be but to cut them off from all hope.

But it could be supposed that every convict in the Penitentiary and the jails could find means to preface a petition and file it in the office of the Secretary of State, and would then succeed in giving the notice required by the bill to the State's Attorney of the proper city and county, there is still another act to be done before the Governor could investigate the case, and that act is one that neither the convicted nor his friends can do—nor can the Governor compel this last act to be done nor provide any other mode for doing it. The final, though essential act is that the State's Attorney of the city or county where the offence is committed shall find the persons interested to oppose the application for pardon, and give them the notice prescribed by the bill. The theory of the bill is, that in every case of conviction and sentence for crime there may be found some person interested in the prosecution of the offender, but the fact is that many convictions are had for offences that affect no particular person, or so effect whole communities that it would be impossible for a State's Attorney to select the person who, more than others, could be said to be interested in the prosecution. In other cases, the offences are against the property of corporations, such as railroad companies, banking and insurance companies, and the bill fails to indicate whom, under such circumstances, the State's Attorney shall notify as "the parties interested in the prosecution of said parties convicted." The practical difficulties that would result from an attempt to give effect to this provision of the bill can be illustrated by other examples, but many will readily occur when attention is directed to the subject. In my judgment, it is essential to any bill that will properly regulate the manner of applying for reprieves, commutations, and pardons, that all the means prescribed as preliminary should be within the power of the applicant and subject to control of the Governor.

If notice is prescribed, the applicant should be authorized to give such notice, and the Governor should, under some circumstances, be permitted to dispense with the notice, or to substitute notice by publication when the nature of the offence of the convict makes that course more proper, or when the party injured by the crime of the applicant for pardon cannot be found; but, under the provisions of this bill, the State's Attorney must select the persons to be notified, and he alone is authorized to give the notice, and no authority is given to the Governor to revise his conclusions, nor are there any means by which the State's Attorney can be compelled to perform the duty of giving notice, and the notice is essentially preliminary to the right of the Governor to hear the applicant.

If a case can be supposed where the State's Attorney should neglect or refuse to give the notice, the Governor would be powerless, and the application, however meritorious, could never be heard.

It seems to me that there are cases where public justice demands that the Governor, upon his own motion, shall investigate and pardon offenders, and perhaps after all that has been said upon the subject, the only security that can be found against abuses of the pardoning power is publicity and the watchful criticisms of the press and the people.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 16.

Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m.

ABSENTEES.

Bangs, Dore, Early, Jowett, Kerr, Reddick. Senators Eddy, Jackson, and Solomon sick.

VETO MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. UNDERWOOD, the message of the Governor vetoing the bill regulating the manner of applying for pardons, etc., was laid on the table and 500 copies ordered printed.

DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

Mr. EPLER introduced a bill appropriating $25,000 to complete the Douglas monument. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Mr. VAUGHAN, from the Committee on Roads, Highways, and Bridges, reported back Senate bill No. 340, with sundry aments, which were tabled for printing.

REFITTING.

Mr. PIERCE called up House bill No. 650, appropriating $8,823 for refitting the hall of the House of Representatives. Referred.

ROADS AGAIN.

Senate bill No. 340 was made the special order for Thursday next.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Mr. FLAGG introduced a bill providing for the collection of criminal statistics.

PERRY AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES.

House bill for an act explaining the act locating the county line between Perry and Franklin Counties was taken up and passed—yeas, 37; nays, none.

Senate bill 382, for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes, was taken up on special order.

Pending the reading, adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The reading of the Revenue bill was completed at 3:25.

Mr. FULLER stated that he had been requested by the committee to address the Senate as to the principles which had governed the committee in consideration of the bill presented to the Senate. The bill was one of vast importance. It authorized the collection, if passed, of $25,000,000 of tax, and reaches the fireside of every citizen of the State, rich or poor. He closed by requesting the postponement of the bill to to-morrow morning, and to be continued from day to day until completed. So ordered.

INJURY TO PERSON.

The bill relating to injuries to the person was read a second time, and made the special order for Tuesday next.

ANNEXATION BILL.

Senate bill 253, to provide for the annexation of territory to and excluding from cities, towns, etc., was passed—yeas, 30; nays, 4; Messrs. Bush, Washburn, Woodard, and Boyd voting no.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

House bill repealing the charter of the city of Nashville was passed—yeas, 39; nays, none.

Senate bill 31, in regard to the mortgage of real and personal property, was passed—yeas, 34; nays, none.

House bill 400, as amended by the Senate, to incorporate associations to construct and maintain railroads, etc., was passed—yeas, 25; nays, 1—Van Dorston voting no.

RECORDERS OF DEEDS.

Senate bill 346, providing for the election of Recorders of Deeds in counties of 70,000 inhabitants, was recommitted to the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DIVISION OF WORK.

Mr. JOHNSON (Rock Island) offered a joint resolution to provide for a Special Joint Committee on Legislation, to divide up subjects between the two houses.

The rules were not suspended to allow of its introduction.

FEES.

Mr. MILLER (Kane) asked leave to introduce an emergency bill providing for the fees of township officers.

Leave was not granted.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

Several bills were read the second time.

EAST ST. LOUIS POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. MILLER (St Clair), from the special committee appointed to investigate the accounts, etc., of the Police Commissioners of East St. Louis, submitted a report that the Commissioners did their duty with energy and fidelity, and that they kept a correct account of all their disbursements. They think that since this scrip was issued under an act of the Legislature, and men took it in good faith, and now, that the Supreme Court had decided it worthless, the State ought to pay it.

The report was ordered printed.

THE REVENUE LAW

was again taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SPRINGER offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the recent robbery of letters written by members. It was so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON offered a substitute for the section requiring a detailed listing of personal property, compelling each man to take affidavit to the amount of his personalty, and inserting the Senate Schedule, with its 40 separate items.

Mr. Johnson defended his substitute. If they adopted it, they would have much more property listed. The oath would have an admirable effect in making people. This inquisitorial law of his would make everybody own up to what he had, and honest people would no longer have so great a burden put on them.

The section and substitute were temporarily postponed.

The forty-eighth section provides that the Assessor should furnish every person with a schedule of his real and personal property, as assessed and valued.

Mr. SHORT wanted the section adopted, since it gave additional security to the owner.

Mr. PHELPS did not see the use of it, and thought it expensive.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM thought the section a good one. The Assessor ought not to make any change in the valuation, as returned to the owner, until he had given him notice.

A motion to strike out the section was lost, and it was adopted.

Several comparatively unimportant sections were concurred in.

The fifty-fourth section was so amended that an appeal from the Assessor is given to a Board, consisting of the Town Assessor, Supervisor, and Clerk, which may revise the assessments.

The section which provides that the person who does not apply to the Assessor or to the Town Board for relief from assessment should be debarred from obtaining relief, and prohibiting the County Board from entertaining petitions for relief, was adopted. The Committee rose.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

EVENING SESSION AGREED UPON.

On motion of Mr. Haines, it was ordered that when the House adjourn it be to meet at 7 o'clock.

COUNTY SEATS.

The special order, which was the bill to provide for the removal of county seats, was taken up.

The amendments of the Committee of the Whole were concurred in, and the bill ordered engrossed for a third reading.

PRINTING BILL.

Mr. SULLIVAN offered a bill establishing a printing bureau for fixing the rates of printing and manner of letting contracts.

FEES.

Mr. MILLER, (Kan), again tried to introduce an Emergency bill to fix the fees of town and county officers, but the rules was not suspended.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

Several bills were read a second time, among them Mr. Nelson's Eminent Domain bill, the question being on ordering it to a third reading.

Mr. ROOT offered his bill, which admits benefits as compensation, as a substitute for Mr. Nelson's.

Mr. CUMMINGS moved to lay the substitute on the table. Agreed to,—yeas, 76; nays, 63, as follows:

YEAS.

Allen,	Jefferies,	Phelps,
Armstrong,	Johnston,	Phillips,
Benson,	Knoles,	Ralls,
Berry,	Landrum,	Reese,
Boyd,	Langston,	Reinhardt,
Brown (Bond),	Lemma,	Reiss (Logan),
Carpenter,	Manley,	Rich,
Cloud (Macoupin)	Massenburg,	Rives,
Cloud (Morgan),	McConnell,	Roberts,
Cofer,	McEvain,	Rodgers (Madison,
Collins,	McEwen,	Rodgers (Piatt),
Crouch,	McMasters,	Rowley,
Edgcomb,	Meritt,	Ryan,
Ficharty,	Miller (Madison),	Sage,
Fuller,	Miller (St. Clair),	Sanford,
Funk,	Morgan,	Shaw,
Galbraith,	Morray,	Shelton (Warren),
Gess,	Morrill,	Sherrill,
Gillham,	Morrison (Mon.),	Taylor,
Haines,	Morse,	Trimble,
Hay,	Mussetter,	Waters,
Herdman,	Neece,	Webb,
Hinchcliff,	North,	Wright,
Hundley,	Olson,	Mr. Speaker.
Hunter,		

NAYS.

Lee,	Rice (Peoria),	Sullivan,
Mason,	Roessler,	Townsend,
Mayo,	Root,	Vennum,
McMillan,	Seane,	Vocke,
Miller (Kane),	Sheldon (Cham'n),	Waite,
Moffitt,	Short,	Watkins,
Morrison (Cook),	Smith (Ogle),	Williams,
Pixley,	Springer,	Williamson,
Powell,	Stewart,	Wight.
Price,	Strong,	

The bill was ordered engrossed for a third reading—yeas, 72; nays, 59.

BILLS ON A THIRD READING.

Bills on a third reading were taken up. One to provide for the manner of electing Directors of incorporated companies, which repeals the law of 1869, classifying Directors and allowing bondholders to vote, was opposed by Messrs. WAITE, SMITH (McLean), BARNES, and CUNNINGHAM, while Mr. MERRITT and one or two others opposed the motion to recommit it.

Mr. BARNES moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. Agreed to.

SURPLUS FUNDS.

The Emergency bill, allowing towns to use for general town purposes the surplus of moneys raised for bounties was passed.

EVENING SESSION.

GOVERNOR PALMER'S SPECIAL MESSAGE.

The House met at 7, the special order being the reports on the Governor's messages.

Mr. PRICE, since the reports had not been distributed till to-day, and since he wanted them read, moved to postpone consideration until Wednesday week, and moved the previous question thereon.

Mr. HAINES moved a call of the House, in order that all the members might be present. The motion which had been made was alien to the courtesies of the House.

The motion was lost—yeas, 61; nays, 86. The vote was purely a party one.

Mr. HAINES moved to reconsider the vote. There was no disposition to press the matter to a vote that night, and, therefore, no reason to cut off debate on the proposition to postpone. He was willing to have the time of taking the vote postponed, but not the debate. Those who had tried to make that a partisan question would live to regret it. The State looked for the early discussion of the subject, and the country had demanded a settlement of the question, and that it should be removed from before the House. He who believed in the majority report and consented to delay mistook the sense of the people, and tried to make this a political issue. He would not allow them to misrepresent it. The minority had refused to make any recommendation, and therefore the resolutions of the majority of the Committee were only in question. They had elected Governor Palmer, and could not repudiate his right action, and, least of all, side with a military officer who had thrust the conflict upon them.

Mr. WATKINS raised the point of order that debate was not in order.

Mr. HAINES appealed.

Mr. CAREY raised a point that the whole proceeding, including the call of the House, was out of order.

The Chair decided that he was mistaken in allowing the motion to reconsider.

Mr. HAINES appealed.

Mr. EGAN moved to lay the appeal on the table. Carried—yeas, 89; nays, 63.

Mr. MERRITT raised a point of order, that Mr. Price could not move to postpone, and also to call for the previous question. Overruled.

An appeal was taken.

Mr. CAREY moved to table. Carried—yeas, 73; nays, 52.

Mr. MERRITT asked to be excused from voting.

The Chair decided it out of order.

Mr. SPRINGER appealed and argued it.

Mr. CUMMINGS moved to lay it on the table. Yeas, 87; nays, 53.

The vote was taken on the previous question.

Mr. BARNES asked to be excused.

Mr. MORRISON (Monroe) hoped Mr. Barnes would withdraw his request. If the majority, after sixty day's consideration, had come to the conclusion that the President had commited acts they were ashamed to investigate, let them flee. It was a family quarrel, and he would not have interfered but for the fact that at the next Presidential election he should vote for a Republican, but, said he: "I do not think it will be one of the class the Republican majority of this house would like. I do not expect to vote for a Republican whose acts the majority of this House dare not have investigated before the country, but I do expect, and I mean what I say, if I am afforded an opportunity to vote for a Republican, and also for a Republican for Governor of the State of Illinois, and I also expect when I do so to do it with the Democracy. I am in earnest about this. I may be mistaken, but that is my belief.

Mr. MERRITT withdrew his motion.

Mr. SPRINGER protested against the action of the majority.

The previous question was ordered,—yeas, 83; nays, 57.

The motion to postpone was carried,—yeas, 86; nays, 64.

Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 16.—In the Senate to-day, by resolution, the Russian Prison Inspector, Soldatow, who is visiting the general institutions of the county and spending a few days here, was invited to a seat.

Clerks were authorized to the Judiciary, Railroad Claims and Engrossing Committees.

Resolutions for joint committees to report the laws made necessary by the Constitutional amendment were made a special order for to-morrow.

A bill was introduced amending the charter of the Tomah & St. Croix Railroad so as to remove the prohibition against its making running connections with other roads.

The act to enable the Chippewa Dells Investigating Committee to complete the taking of testimony by compelling the attendance of witnesses was returned by Governor Washburn with his objections, that the Committee ceased to have an existence with the Legislature which appointed it, and the only duty it could perform was to submit its report to the present Legislature; that those of its members not members of the present Legislature were simply private citizens, and he is unwilling to aid in the re-establishment of a precedent that concedes the right of the Legislature to clothe an irresponsible inquisitorial body with power to inquire into the motives that governed a co-ordinate branch of Government in the discharge of its official duties.

The consideration of the message was postponed till Thursday. There is little doubt the Governor will be sustained.

In the Assembly, on request, by resolution, H. C. Nichols, of Juneau, opened the session with prayer.

The Speaker announced the standing committees, except that on Lumber and Manufactures, and one vacancy in the Ways and Means.

Judiciary—Messrs. Winfield, Smith, L. B. Caswell, Barron, Bushnell, Hubbell, Cary, and S. W. Lamoreaux.

Ways and Means—Grimmer, Howell, Graham, and Fellenz.

Federal Relations—Coleman, Phillips, Maxon, and Woeis.

Education—Spooner, H. F. C. Nichols, Wallber, White, and Corning.

Railroads—Swan, Grimmer, Hixon, Felt, Spooner, Ferrin, Black, Corning, and Scott.

Insurance, Banks and Banking—Barron, A. Nichols, Stone, Larkin, and Bates.

State Affairs—L. B. Caswell, Brown, Wallihan, Lewis, Neves, Horne, and Guerne.

Incorporations—Jenkins, Low, Dixon, O'Rourk, and Allen.

State Lands—Sackett, Rudd, Perry, Fellenz, and Rankin.

Joint Committee on Claims—Graham, Sharp, Shaw, Bates, and Rowe.

Charitable and Penal Institutions—Hixon, Bushnell, Ayers, Coleman, Larkin, and Haskins.

The chaplain question was discussed for about an hour on constitutional and other grounds, and settled by the election of Rev. Bradly Phillips, a member, by a vote of 47, to 26 for Rev. H. W. Spaulding, and 9 scattering.

A joint resolution was offered to amend Sections 4, 5, and 11 of Article 4 of the Constitution, so as to provide for biennial sessions of the Legislature, composed of 99 Assemblymen elected for two years, and 33 Senators chosen for four years, and to secure minority representation. Also one for a joint committee of three in regard to the wants of sufferers by the fire in Northeastern Wisconsin.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of State for a copy of the contract made in 1857 between the La Crosse & Milwaukee, and the St. Croix & Superior Railroad Companies.

A bill was introduced to repeal Chapter 113, private laws of last winter, prohibiting the West Wisconsin Railroad Company from consolidating or making special running connections with any other railroad.

Mr. Graham's Ohio Temperance Law bill was directed to be referred to a select committee of three.

The Senate amendment to the joint resolution for a joint committee on Congressional apportionment was further amended so as to have six Senators and nine Assemblymen.

The following Senate amendment to the Assembly resolution of thanks to Governor Fairchild, for his action in regard to the sufferers by the Wisconsin fires, was concurred in.

Resolved, That our thanks are also due to the Hon. Hy. Baets, our efficient State Treasurer, for his prompt response to the call of the Governor, thus showing his faith in the people, that they would approve the expenditure of the funds of the State in the cause of humanity, and in behalf of our suffering citizens.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 16.—In the Senate to-day bills were introduced to allow a widow to make her election under a will after the expiration of one year, when prevented within the year by fraud, accident, or mistake; to provide for the appointment of Receivers of railroads; to prevent unnecessary accumulations of money in County Treasuries, by dividing each county into ten districts, for the collection of taxes, each during different months; to provide for letting the contract for State printing for one instead of two years.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Jan. 16.—At the Republican caucus to-night, R. P. Clarkson, of the Des Moines *State Register*, was nominated for State Printer; J. J. Smart, of Waterloo, State Binder; M. Coy, of Connell Bluffs, Warden of the Penitentiary.

In the House to-day, the question of taking newspapers was settled by laying the whole matter on the table, and passing a resolution refusing to make any appropriation for the payment of newspaper accounts.

In the Senate nothing of importance transpired.

DRUGS, ETC.

DRUGS.

JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER WESER, A FULL LINE OF

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Martinez,	Villar y Villar,	Henry Clay,
Upman,	Golden Eagle,	Escepcion,
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LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF JANUARY 8, 1872.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
144	$300	5345	$300	9229	$300	14866	$300	18882	$300
149	300	5354	300	9298	300	14893	300	18900	300
167	300	5499	300	9537	300	14924	300	18928	300
200	300	5549	1000	9582	300	14936	300	18975	300
281	300	5606	300	9623	1000	14955	300	18981	300
377	300	5680	300	9759	300	14992	300	18999	300
447	300	5797	300	9994	300	15120	300	19024	300
525	300	5834	300	10035	300	15279	300	19056	300
594	300	5839	300	10325	300	15306	300	19068	300
646	1000	5859	300	10482	300	15337	300	19085	300
738	300	5878	300	10570	300	15343	300	19097	300
754	300	5974	300	10692	300	15345	300	19211	1000
816	300	5986	300	10698	300	15354	300	19459	300
817	300	5988	300	10743	300	15373	300	19472	300
822	300	5995	300	10745	300	15392	300	19507	300
876	300	6002	300	10764	300	15454	300	19570	300
1085	300	6003	300	11012	300	15464	300	19699	300
1137	300	6010	300	11037	300	15465	300	[illegible]	300
1200	300	6071	300	11044	300	15536	300	20100	300
1246	300	6096	300	11053	300	15567	300	20232	300
1418	300	6127	1000	11108	300	15577	1000	20346	300
1438	300	6288	300	11192	300	15593	300	20403	300
1478	300	6349	300	11300	300	15708	300	20426	300
1505	300	6380	1000	11383	300	15710	300	20461	300
1598	300	6429	300	11475	1000	15757	300	20498	300
1738	300	6431	300	11629	300	15769	300	20722	300
1768	300	6501	300	11715	300	15798	300	20768	300
2007	300	6507	300	11758	300	15847	300	20809	300
2061	1000	6552	300	11796	300	15880	300	20951	300
2081	300	6567	300	11857	300	15980	300	21049	300
2108	300	6569	300	11872	300	16137	300	21221	300
2167	300	6667	300	11921	300	16161	300	21339	300
2170	300	6586	300	11972	300	16187	300	21418	300
2205	300	6739	300	12083	300	16221	300	21436	300
2210	300	6810	300	12127	300	16234	25000	21527	1000
2221	300	6901	300	12162	300	16250	300	21550	300
2231	300	[illegible]	300	12175	300	16302	300	21584	300
2306	300	[illegible]	300	12231	300	16350	300	21605	300
2325	300	7044	300	12289	300	16364	300	21628	300
2358	300	7123	300	12423	300	16475	150000	21631	300
2373	300	7125	300	12449	300	16529	300	21673	300
2374	300	7216	300	12457	300	16532	300	21720	300
2528	300	7223	300	12516	300	16960	300	21829	300
2596	300	7249	300	12546	50000	17000	300	21877	300
[illegible]	300	7306	300	12624	300	17029	300	21884	300
[illegible]	300	7325	300	12795	300	17201	300	21906	300
[illegible]	300	7371	300	12936	300	17243	300	21987	300
[illegible]	300	7398	300	12944	1000	17255	300	22057	300
[illegible]	300	7511	300	12986	300	17318	300	22125	300
3064	300	7546	300	13005	300	17333	300	22131	300
3154	[illegible]	7566	1000	13103	300	17420	300	22183	300
3208	[illegible]	7596	300	13129	300	17506	300	22300	300
3292	[illegible]	7639	300	13264	300	17579	300	22481	300
3384	300	7633	300	13292	300	17591	1000	22570	300
3417	300	7677	300	13340	300	17610	300	22620	300
3469	300	[illegible]	300	13381	300	17627	1000	22656	1000
[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	13507	300	17716	300	22739	300
3578	300	7773	300	13561	300	17732	300	22766	300
3604	300	7830	300	13609	300	17808	300	22767	300
3631	300	7831	300	13674	300	17843	300	22922	300
3669	300	7850	300	13705	300	17845	300	22951	300
3698	1000	7899	300	13740	300	17865	300	23064	300
3850	300	7959	300	13793	300	17875	300	23070	300
3873	300	[illegible]	300	13799	300	17878	300	23086	300
3997	300	8289	300	[illegible]	300	17894	300	23121	300
4077	300	8344	300	[illegible]	300	18040	300	23126	300
4374	300	8369	300	[illegible]	300	18111	300	23137	300
4394	300	8420	300	13996	300	18234	300	23151	300
4477	300	8432	300	14001	300	18249	300	23229	300
4516	300	8461	300	14068	300	18373	300	23286	300
4553	300	8536	300	14082	300	18383	300	23312	300
4639	300	8750	300	14117	1000	18415	300	[illegible]	300
4721	300	8760	300	14166	300	18423	300	23470	300
4722	300	8859	300	14248	300	18444	300	23650	300
4767	300	8963	300	14318	300	[illegible]	300	23701	300
4790	300	8982	300	14481	300	[illegible]	300	23742	300
4810	1000	9008	300	14562	300	[illegible]	300	23813	300
4821	300	9096	300	14695	300	18787	1000	23828	300
4876	300	9207	300	14705	300	18881	300	23875	300

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MONDAY NIGHT'S RIOT.

The North Side Mob-Demonstration Denounced by All Good Citizens.

A General Demand for the Passage of the Fire Ordinance Without Compromise.

The Ringleaders of the Mob to be Presented before the Grand Jury.

Statements of Mr. Hesing and His Newspaper Concerning the Riot.

He is Denounced by His Own Countrymen for Monday Night's Proceedings.

Meeting of Representatives of Foreign Insurance Companies.

Great was the indignation of the public yesterday morning, on learning from the columns of THE TRIBUNE of the high-handed assault upon the City Hall, on Monday evening, and the prominent part taken in the offensive proceedings by men whose public position should at least have been a guarantee against their inciting to riot the crowd of pot-house politicians and scallawags who invaded the sacred precincts of the City Hall. The general impression throughout the city was that decency demanded that the fire ordinance should most certainly be passed without compromise, and that the slightest concession to the invaders would be an indignity to the respectable community. Bitter were the comments upon General Carney and his Adjutant, Hesing, and fervent the hopes that they especially, and their more conspicuous associates in the endeavor to unite the worst of different nationalities in an effort to drag desolated Chicago down to the level of plundered New York, would not escape retribution.

COMPLAINT TO THE STATE'S ATTORNEY.

It is needless to state that Mayor Medill anticipated their wishes. The first thing done by him, yesterday morning, was to consult with the law department. The next was to lay a formal complaint before the State's Attorney, thus giving him a starting point from which to proceed. The result will be that on Monday His Honor will appear before the Grand Jury, whither will be summoned the Board of Aldermen, the officers of the Council, the policemen in attendance, and the reporters of the daily papers. Such promptitude of action is especially cheering to the citizens under present circumstances, and a still further encouragement in the work of purifying the political atmosphere.

THE WORK OF THE MOB.

The work of the mob was apparent on the windows of the City Hall, yesterday, but by noon the repairs had all been completed. In the Mayor's office two bricks were picked up by the Mayor's facetious Secretary, who suspended them in front of his desk, with the following inscriptions:

Anti Fire Limits petition, presented to the Mayor, Jan. 15, by way of east window.

Remonstrance against the Fire Limits Ordinance, presented to Mayor Jan. 15, 1872. Duplicates also laid before the Council.

WHAT HESING HAS TO SAY.

An evening paper yesterday interviewed Mr. Anton Casper Hesing, and succeeded in gathering from him the following account of himself:

Suspecting that the superficial appearance last night possibly did not correspond with the intention of the leaders, the *Evening Post* detailed a reporter to call on Mr. Hesing to-day and get his version of his connection with the disgraceful scenes in the Council Chamber.

On calling at the office of the *Staats Zeitung*, Mr. Herman Raster was the first gentleman encountered.

Reporter. Good morning, Mr. Raster; you don't look as if you had thrown any bricks.

Raster. No, I didn't; but I'd rather have thrown the bricks than to have written the shameful account in the *Times*. There's Mr. Hesing; he will tell you all about it.

Reporter. Well, Mr. Hessing, did you lead the mob?

Hesing. I had been appointed—but let's begin at the beginning.

Reporter. Let me ask you, while I think of it, did you declare, as the *Times* says you did, that the people would rise and resist the law if the Council should pass the fire-limits ordinance?

Hesing. I did not. I did say, though, that such a law could never be enforced. It would be a dead letter on our statute books. Now, let me begin at the beginning. When I came back I was warmly met by hundreds—thousands—who welcomed me because they wanted me to help them oppose and defeat this ordinance which forbids the erection of any wooden buildings. I told them they must acquiesce in a reasonable fire limits law. I was invited by the Mayor to hear a message before its presentation, and I told him he ought not to commend such extreme measures, for it might provoke a breach of peace.

[This last statement, if made by Mr. Hesing, is a direct perversion of the truth. We are authorized to state that Mr. Hesing, on the occasion alluded to, admitted to the Mayor that he entirely coincided with him in the opinion that the fire limits should be coextensive with the city limits. He said that the interests of the city demanded that not another frame building should be erected in the corporate limits, and declared that if he could have his way the ordinance should pass without modification.]

Reporter. There was an anti-fire-limits meeting a month ago, I believe?

Hesing. I attended a meeting at the Metropolis Hotel, about Dec 1, of North side property-holders who had property east of Clark street. A Committee consisting of Perry Smith, Nixon, Ewing, Kerfoot, and myself was appointed, and we drafted resolutions and a petition to the Council, asking that the fire limits be from North Branch on Chicago avenue to Wells, and thence north to Lincoln Park.

Reporter. This seems reasonable.

Hesing. I proposed the adoption, in addition to this, of the old Cincinnati ordinance—the law that made Cincinnati a brick city—that is, that outside of the fire-limits, the property-owners who own a majority of the feet on any square shall have the power to prohibit the erection on that square of any wooden buildings. I advocated this law in Cincinnati in '41, and it has operated most beneficially. It gives to a majority on each square the power as the Cincinnati law puts it, to "block the square." It has made Cincinnati a brick city.

Reporter. You were at Carney's last Saturday?

Hesing—Yes; I carried resolutions in favor of a fire limits up Wells street. Ex-Alderman Conlan moved to go to the Council Chamber in a body. It passed with a terrible roar of approval. I then rose and told them I had no objection to the plan, if they would go in a dignified, orderly manner. I spoke for fifteen minutes on the disgrace it would be to have any disturbance—for I saw they were excited.

Reporter. Did you administer an oath?

Hesing. Yes; I made them swear to go there and behave themselves. Alderman Schaffner pledged that if they would bring transparencies they should be admitted to the Council chamber.

Reporter. What do you think of the "gallows" transparency?

Hesing. An outrage—a great outrage. I tried to keep it out of the hall. I ought to have knocked down the fellow that carried it, but he was surrounded by ruffians. Oh! I'd rather have given $10,000 than to have had the disgraceful affair happen. But just see the men who favor our view of the fire limits question: Nixon, George Dunlap, Perry H. Smith, Sheldon, the Ogdens, the Rumseys, Valentine Turner, Ewing, Kerfoot, Raer, Hutting,—I could go on for an hour.

Reporter. Why is there so much feeling on this subject, when they say that brick buildings cost only one-sixth more than wood?

Hesing. I'll tell you; because the North Siders own only their little lots, and they don't generally want stores, but simply houses. Moreover, the grades over a large district, is from four to six feet below the streets. Wooden buildings can be set up on stilts at a cost of $[illegible]; when the filling up for a brick building would cost more than the whole of a wooden house! These people can't afford to build of brick; and they will not stand any law that compels them to! I have tried to get a compromise of some sort. One other thing: The *Times* makes a dastardly fling at me; calls me "a common drunkard." In this my personal pride is touched. It is well known that I am never drunk; and, as for being drunk last night, I hadn't tasted even wine for weeks.

Reporter. You speak of a compromise. Will you explain more fully?

Hesing. I mean a reasonable fire limits law. About ten days ago I submitted to the Mayor a proposition to call a meeting of all the Aldermen, and I would undertake to see that thirty or more of our most prominent citizens, including the insurance interest, were present thus to arrive at some definite understanding about the fire limits. The Mayor fully agreed with my views, promised a hearty co-operation, and in the evening Mr. McAvoy stated it in the Council; but Aldermen favoring a fire limit for the whole city opposed it, and my scheme fell through.

THE ZEITUNG'S REPORT.

It is rather interesting to know precisely how Mr. Hesing's organ would distort the true facts of the case in reporting the riot. Without further remark the following exact translation thereof is here submitted:

GRAND DEMONSTRATION—THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE REPRESENTED BY 11,000 MEN—WHO ARE THE PROPERTY OWNERS?—The loud calls made at meetings of property-holders on the North Side last Saturday and Sunday, at which it was resolved to prevent the extension of the fire limits further north than the old fire limits, was responded to by an immense number of people, who waited upon the Common Council last evening, to make it clear to their minds how large a number of property-owners on the North Side are opposed to such an injurious ordinance. The demonstration consisted of a procession, which started from Ald. Carney's house, corner of Market and Illinois streets. As our reporter approached the place of movement, shortly before 7 o'clock, there were about 20 people assembled on the corner, many of whom were evil-disposed toward the proposed demonstration, they having come out of curiosity, believing that it would be a farce, as they had read in THE TRIBUNE and *Times*—that it would be ignored. The belief that the procession would not prove a success was soon dissipated.

Very shortly after 7 o'clock the friendly tramp, "loud and far," of North Siders coming to the procession could be heard—showing that they wanted their little homes protected from destruction. It may be true that the people in line were not the *bon-ton* of the North Side, or those who wear large rings, but they were the bone and sinew of the property owners, which could be perceived from their appearance. They were the practical workers in the restoration of the city, who claim the right to occupy their humble homes, and to join in a demonstration which would prevent their removal. The crowd grew rapidly larger, and at half-past 7 o'clock the procession occupied the entire width of the street as far down as Michigan street, and new accessions to the ranks were momentarily made. The procession had been placed in motion, when another addition was made,—the property-owners of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards, under Marshal Lord Schlotthauer, joining them with ringing of bells and music. After his followers came a full regiment of torch bearers, which made up the third section of the great parade. The carried banners on which was inscribed: "Home for the People," "No Barracks." "No Tenement Houses." "The Fire Limits not to go further west than Wells street." "No Combination of Aldermen and other Corruptionists." "Leave the Laborer a Home."

On one transparency were the tools of the carpenter's trade, on the front side being a gallows, under which was the following inscription: "This is the lot of those who vote for the fire ordinance."

Dr. John Hahn approved of this mode of dealing with the Aldermen. After this banner followed an additional 1,000 men under the command of George H. Zergaber. Then came Lord Schlotthauer's men. A number of others followed under Alderman Carney and Fred Becker, the latter having command of the first division. In the centre of the procession was a wagon, in which were the flying flags of America and Germany.

The procession commenced moving at half-past 7 o'clock, from the corner of Illinois and Market streets, and went to Michigan street; from there to LaSalle street, through the tunnel, south on LaSalle street to the Council Chamber. On the way German mans sang "The Watch on the Rhine," while their fellow-citizens, Irishmen, Scandinavians, and Norwegians, marched by their side.

In spite of the fact that the police force on duty at the Council Chamber numbered eight men, the head of the procession was so powerful that they took immediate possession of the City Hall; the rear of the procession at this time not having left the corner of Market and Illinois streets. There were not less than 10,000 persons participating in the demonstration. It was a very beautiful sight which these persons presented in passing through the wonderful ruins of Chicago, surrounded as they were by snow, which lighted up their path. Notwithstanding the immense number of people gathered together there was no disturbance whatever in going through the burnt district, and no one who had the honor of the German property-holders of the North Side at heart was desirous of making or having any fuss. The procession was certainly the most peaceable and most quiet one, considering the number of people who took part, which ever took place in Chicago. Of course, the young American loafers were present, and they seemed to be much exercised at the success of the procession, and attempted to disturb the peace during the march to the Council Chamber. When the procession reached the City Hall, they fronted on Adams street, a close, impenetrable body of men. The committee appointed to wait upon the Council and present to them the resolution against the extension of the fire limits, made their appearance and requested that the transparencies be taken into the Council Chamber. In consequence of the large crowd in the hall, the men with the transparencies were stationed at the door leading to the Council Chamber. Sergeant Lull and six policemen preventing their entrance. The masses of the people in the street became aware of this, because they could see what was going on on the steps, and it was a signal for a general assault. In spite of the exertions of Lord Hesing, who informed the throng that the wishes of the people of the burnt district would be heeded by the Council, they pressed forward and took possession of the steps and sidewalks, which were broken down. General confusion resulted. Hundreds of persons who were on the steps demanded admittance, whereupon the police drove the masses back in two directions. Several persons attempted to persuade the masses to withdraw, because their lives were in danger. But the noise and confusion was so great that no one could hear their words. Alderman McGrath got upon a chair and attempted to make a speech, but the crowd would not allow him to say anything, and he withdrew into the "inner temple." At this juncture Superintendent Sherman ordered the police to open the door of the Council Chamber, and the transparencies were then carried into the hall; but the pressure of the people was so forcible that there was great danger of loss of life by the giving away of the floor and letting the masses down. Those in front of the City Hall were informed that the Common Council had shown themselves to be timid, and were ready to act in accordance with the demands of the committee. As usual, Reynolds was present, and ready and willing to make a speech. He had scarcely commenced when he was "blown out," and withdrew into the darkness of the night.

The procession then, under considerable trouble, commenced their homeward march over Clark street bridge, the young rowdies exercising themselves by throwing brickbats at the window panes of the famous City Hall, during which Sergeant Lull was slightly injured in the face.

In its report of the Common Council proceedings, the *Staats Zeitung*, referring to the advent of the "procession," says:

At this time music was heard on the outside of the Court House, and Ald. Otis got up and said to the Chairman: "It is time to take up and vote on the fire-limits ordinance."

Ald. McGrath said the Council was being serenaded, and inquired the reason for it.

Ald. Bailey asked that a committee be appointed to see what the people wanted, and the President appointed Aldermen Bailey and McGrath to find out their wants.

Ald. McGinnis wanted the Council to adjourn, because they would be influenced by the people.

A vote was taken and 22 were opposed to and 12 favored an adjournment. Schmitz, of the Sixth Ward, was the only German who voted for the adjournment.

Ald. Gardner then handed in some bills. The Committee said they were right and they were told to pay them.

Ald. Busse wanted to bring in something that affected him personally, but he couldn't get a hearing.

In the mean time, Bailey and McGrath were outside trying to get the transparencies through the door into the room, but the door was so small they could not be got in. A great noise was created and several of the Aldermen got frightened, and President McAvoy said, without any remarks, "this meeting is adjourned;" this, in spite of the vote being against adjournment. The people in the Council Chamber had come to listen to the debate about the fire ordinance, but the President did not call it up, taking upon himself the responsibility of disbanding the Council.

After this the doors of the Court House were opened entirely, and the transparencies and banners were brought into the hall with cheers.

Alderman Schaffner said to the North Side people, when he spoke to them last Sunday, that the Common Council could only be influenced by such visible signs.

The citizens became very angry when they learned that the Council had been adjourned before the two Aldermen had made their report. Some of the Aldermen went among the masses, who got over the barriers and took possession of the seats in the room. There was some "back talk," and they upbraided one another about the fire ordinance, and the Aldermen had to take "a good deal of lip."

Ex-Alderman Conlan then made a short speech to the people in the hall, and tried to pacify them.

Mr. Hesing was called upon to speak and came forward. He said it was not necessary to talk over the whole thing, as the *Staats Zeitung* had talked about it a whole week; but he said "I know that the English papers will turn everything I say upside down, and put a different meaning to it just as the *Evening Journal* did last Wednesday. The other papers upbraided me because I was trying to agitate for my own personal benefit, but they ought to know better. Lincoln offered me two offices, but I would not accept them. Grant wanted to give me an office, but I refused. I don't want any office. I look after the welfare of the people. I came to Cincinnati when I was 17 years of age, and at 18 years of age, I helped, by public speeches, to pass a fire ordinance in that city. In Chicago I have favored the passage of a fire ordinance when it was dangerous to do so. I am for a fire ordinance where the people wish to have it, and where the circumstances require it; but I cannot see the justice in stopping the working people and mechanics from building their homes. What are the English papers howling about the wooden houses on the North Side for? Why don't they howl about and clean out the Fire and Police Departments? The people on the North Side watch their homes. There was very seldom a fire there, and no more than one house was burned at a time. The insurance companies were glad to take North Side risks. I am for a fire limit on the North Side east of Wells street, and from Clark street to Fullerton avenue north."

At this time the windows were smashed, and stones and brickbats commenced flying around the heads of those in the Council Chamber. It seems that rowdies were got together to stop Hesing's speech, and succeeded. After this the crowd disbanded, and the procession went home.

THE DECENT GERMANS DENOUNCE THE MOB.

The respectable portion of the Germans of this city denounce, in as polite language as possible, the disgraceful mob of Monday evening, characterizing it as an outrage, not only upon the American people, but themselves. The carrying into the Council Chamber, by an armed crowd, of the Prussian flag, is considered by them to be "treason," and they assert that it is the duty of the city authorities to call the attention of the Grand Jury to the matter, and have the leaders indicted. They are very indignant at Hesing, and denounce him in unmeasured and not at all select terms. The mob is thought to be but an outgrowth of the element which the Germans have been fighting for years—communism. All day yesterday a document, to which were affixed the signatures of many of the better class of Germans, was in circulation for more names. It sets forth that the Germans are in favor of a fire limits ordinance, coextensive with the city boundaries, and protests against any judgment being formed of the Germans, as a people, from the evidences of communism manifested by the mob on Monday night.

ACTION OF THE INSURANCE MEN.

At a meeting of the Board of Underwriters, yesterday afternoon, mention of which is made elsewhere, the question of the passage of a fire limits ordinance came up incidentally, and considerable discussion resulted. Every one of the speakers contended that the passage of such an ordinance was essential to the protection of the city from extensive conflagrations. It was urged that in addition to the fire ordinance, a stringent building law must be enacted to prevent the erection of insecure structures. It seemed to be the unanimous opinion of the insurance agents present that, unless these two measures were adopted, and speedily and successfully enforced, every foreign insurance company would cease to issue policies upon property in Chicago. No definite action, however, was taken, none being considered necessary, as the matter of protection from fire rests entirely with the people, it being, as was said, a matter of indifference to the agents, so far as they or their companies were concerned, whether or not such laws or ordinances are enacted. Unless they are passed, the companies will withdraw to cities where such laws not only exist, but are enforced by the proper authorities.

THE INSURANCE LAW.

Meeting of the Chicago Board of Underwriters—Objections to the Insurance Law Before the Legislature—A Committee Appointed to Wait Upon the General Assembly.

A meeting of the prominent underwriters of the city was held yesterday forenoon, at the office of General Ducat, to consider the insurance law now before the House of Representatives at Springfield. There were present Messrs. Moore, Florsheim, Critchell, Case, Ducat, Clarke, Lewis, Drew, Brown, Ryan, Barrett, Ogden, Davis, Rollo, Walker, and Goodwin, representing thirty-six of the most important companies having agencies in Chicago.

Mr. Goodwin was called to the chair, and Mr. Alfred Wright chosen Secretary.

The meeting was brief.

Mr. Wright read the bill, noting, as he read, the objectionable features. The principal objections were as follows:

The clause making insurance companies liable for the face of the policy were objected to as obliging the companies to make the valuation of a building before they write the policy.

That obliging the companies to advertise their statements in every county in the State was objected to on the ground that, as some of the companies had as many as 500 agents in the Commonwealth, such extensive advertising was unnecessary, and entailed great expense upon the companies.

The clause making every solicitor or person in any way connected with obtaining risks the legal representative of the company, and, as such, liable to any process at law, was exceedingly objectionable. Under it even a carpenter, who adjusted the value of a building, would be an agent of the company, and liable to prosecution.

A committee of three was appointed and instructed to visit Springfield and lay these, with the other objections of underwriters to the bill, before the Legislature, with a view to securing amendments which would remove the obnoxious features from it.

Masonic.

We were recently shown a beautiful new set of official jewels, collars, and embroidered aprons, manufactured by the well known Regalia House of A. S. Wadham's, No. 463 West Madison street, formerly of No. 139 East Madison street, for Dearborn Lodge, A. F. & A. M., who are the first to put on a new dress since the fire. The equipment is elegant, the regalia being made after the English style.

Edwards' Directories Wanted.

O. C. Gibbs, Superintendent of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, office Standard Hall, corner of Michigan avenue and Thirteenth street, will pay a liberal price for three or four copies of Edwards' City Directory of last summer.

Great Western Insurance Company.

The regular annual meeting of Stockholders and Directors of the Great Western Insurance Company of Chicago will be held at the Sherman House to-day, at 1 p.m., for the election of officers and other important business. A full representation of the stock is especially requested.

ALDERMANIC CORRUPTION.

Second Day of the Trial of the Indictment Against Mr. Glade.

A Demurrer Against a Plea in Abatement Sustained.

The State's Attorney Not Compelled to Elect on Which Indictment He Shall Proceed.

Counsel for Defendant Petition for a Change of Venue.

Adjournment of the Court Pending the Argument on the Motion.

The trial of the indictment of The People against Hermann O. Glade, Alderman, charging him with bribery, was continued yesterday in the Criminal Court, before Judge Lambert Free, of the Circuit Court. The attendance of spectators was large, including Aldermen Powell, Bailey, Clarke, Busse, and ex-Alderman Walsh, each of whom is of the number of those indicted. The parties named occupied seats in the lobby, until a later stage of the proceedings, when they took quarters in the ante-room assigned for the deliberation of jurors.

STATE OF THE PLEADINGS.

Mr. Reed. If the Court please, I understood the Court last evening, at the adjournment, when the gentlemen made a motion for leave to withdraw the pleas which they claimed had been inadvertently entered, stated to the gentlemen that it would give them leave to withdraw the pleas and file any pleas of a technical or dilatory character until 10 o'clock this morning in all of the cases.

Mr. Storrs. Not at all!

Mr. Van Arman. It would be impossible to do it.

Mr. Reed. Your Honor can see the reason of it. These indictments were found at the December term, and if they have dilatory pleas they ought to plead them; and I gave notice at the first part of this term, as the Court will recollect, through Mr. Runyan, in open Court, in presence of the Court, he being the only counsel that appeared in the case, that I should commence the trial of these cases on Monday morning, and should proceed with the trial of them until the trial of the whole list of cases was concluded. Now it seems to me if they have any dilatory or technical defence to interpose which delays the trial of the causes, they ought to be interposed without further delay, so that my associate and myself shall know what to do.

The Court. The Court did not desire to be understood in that way—

Mr. Van Arman. Does your Honor mean to say that we should file any dilatory pleas in all these cases that we had? It would be impossible to do it. It would be beyond our ability to do it.

The Court. These indictments have been found at the December term of the Court. This, January term, has been pending now more than two weeks, and counsel have had ample time to interpose any defence of a technical or dilatory character they thought proper or necessary.

Mr. VanArman. Suppose, your Honor, that for all these defendants, up to a few days, a single counsel only has been employed?

Mr. Reed. That is the fault of the client.

Mr. Smith. I should think there was a reasonable number of lawyers here.

Mr. VanArman. It was a thing which your Honor directed, which was quite impossible to perform, and further, we did not have any idea, as one case was on trial, that your Honor would make an order as to all the cases.

The Court. There was notice given to the counsel appearing for the parties, in the presence of the Court, I think nearly a fortnight ago, that these Aldermanic cases would be taken up in their order, commencing with the case of Glade, yesterday. Counsel, therefore, had ample notice that the cases would be called on for trial, and it seems to me proper and only fair to the Prosecuting Attorney that any technical and merely dilatory pleas should be put in without delay, so that the cases should be prepared for trial in their order. On the representation of counsel for defence, yesterday, that it was the understanding between him and the Prosecuting Attorney that the plea of not guilty might be withdrawn, I granted the motion, with the understanding that such pleas should be put in at the opening of the Court. If it is physically impossible for the counsel to have done so, why, the Court will modify that order so far as is necessary to allow them to put in pleas, but they must be put in without delay, that they may be disposed of in their order.

Mr. Storrs. Here is a plea in abatement that makes 10 pages. I submit to your Honor that the preparation of 13 of them in one evening, 130 pages of manuscript, 390 folios,—60 folios being a day's work, together with two other papers of about the same length, in 13 cases, is simply a physical impossibility.

Mr. Reed. I want to suggest again that these defendants were all indicted at the December term. If it was ascertained by Mr. Runyan (an able lawyer) that he could not, in the range of human possibility, plead the proper defences in each of these cases, that is a matter for his clients and him to settle. It seems to me it is the very essence of delay,—it is nothing but delay itself,—the further procrastination of these cases.

Mr. Storrs. The pleas to be filed in the other cases will be of the same character as in this case. They will be the same, identically, with the exception of the names.

Mr. Hervey. With the exception of the indictments which were found at the present term.

Mr. Smith. It will not do for these gentlemen to put on an air of injured innocence, and put your Honor in the position of ordering a physical impossibility. I have not had time to examine this plea to see whether it is a copy of the ponderous challenge to the array, with the exception of the formalities or not, but it was stated last night that that was the plea they proposed to put in. Now, it is true that this plea occupies ten pages coarsely written—well enough written, better than I can write—but it is a mere matter of clerical work. Now, they say there are thirteen cases,—I have not counted them. There are five distinguished lawyers here. It is fair to presume, on an average, that they have at least one clerk each; but, suppose they have not any,—are not able to employ any since the fire,—how long would it take to copy ten pages? It would take Storrs half an hour, and me one hour; for he can beat me writing. It is not correct to say that the Court has imposed a physical impossibility on the gentlemen.

Mr. Anthony. This Court knows that since this fire some of us have got badly scattered. I am one of them. It so happened that, by a force I could not control, I was driven out of this town, to take care of my family. I am not ashamed to say to this Court that I was burned to the water's edge. When I left the court last evening I went home five miles to take care of my family. I could not sit down to write. Now, the gentleman speaks as if we want to delay the Court and the trial of these causes. There is no such intention, and this Court ought to know us, the Court having been in our ranks at the bar, that we don't deal in buncombe. All I have to say is this, we will comply with any rule of this Court just as fast as the law and the Lord will let us. There is another paper we had to write, and it is not for the counsel to say how short or long our papers should be. I desire to say that I did not understand that we should be obliged to go to our offices last night and prepare all the papers that we thought fit to present in thirteen cases. The Grand Jury has seen fit to indict us twice for every offence. If I had supposed that the Court meant to say that we had got to prepare all the pleas that we intended to put in in the thirteen cases, I should consider it a physical impossibility for me, and there is not a human being can do it. I wish to say in good faith, repelling the idea that we are here for delay, and I wish to assure the Court, we are ready to put in our pleas just as fast as they can be put in. If that is the understanding, I will send them to our office to be copied as far as they can be. Is not that fair? It strikes me it is.

The Court. Write the statement made by the counsel; it seems to me whatever remains to be done is merely of a clerical character, and that it cannot possibly take a great while if gentlemen put their clerks to work. I want it distinctly understood that these pleas must be put in without any loss of time. It is only fair to the Prosecuting Attorney that it should be done. The counsel have had notice for more than two weeks that cases would be called up, and notice to one the Court will have to hold is notice to all. The Court must insist that the pleas be put in without any delay.

Mr. Smith. I suppose it would be competent in a case of misdemeanor to stipulate that identically the same plea in abatement be filed in each case, with the exception of the change of names.

The Court. I suppose it would be competent in a case of misdemeanor.

PLEA IN ABATEMENT.

Counsel then presented a plea in abatement to the indictment, in substance the same as that presented in the matter of the challenge to the array. To this plea the prosecution demurred, and the demurrer was sustained.

It was then stipulated that all the pleas to this time filed, with the judgments upon them, and executions taken, be entered in all the law cases now pending against Aldermen. (named).

MOTION TO DISMISS THE CASE NOT ON TRIAL.

Mr. Hervey. Before that order is made, I respectfully submit to the Court a motion. The Court is aware that, against each of these defendants, there have been found two indictments for the same offence,—one at common law, which is the indictment now being prosecuted against the defendant Glade, and there is pending against him another indictment for the same offence, as for a breach of the statute. These indictments are both pending. I understand that the Court has been called upon to decide the question in regard to the validity of the statutory indictment, and has delivered the opinion that, in the opinion of the Court, the offence is well laid as a breach of the statute against this defendant. The common law offence is punishment, as the Court knows, by a fine not exceeding $100, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the Court. The offence created by statute, or the punishment for the offence named in the statute, is of a grave and much more serious character. It empowers the Court to punish the defendant, if convicted, by imprisonment in the Penitentiary. That, I suppose, has been understood in this State to constitute the offence of felony, where the punishment prescribed is punishment in the State's Prison, although the statute does not, in terms or by words, create the offence a felony, yet if the punishment ordered by the statute be inflicted on the offender, as punishment in the State's Prison, that characterizes the grade of the offence. That being the case, as I understand it, the question as the validity of the statutory indictment having been submitted to the Court, the Court having decided that, in the opinion of the Court, the indictment was well framed for an offence against the statute, and that indictment is still pending in this Court, and undetermined, and the defendant liable to be proceeded upon under it, as was suggested this morning, we submit to the Court a motion now to require the State's Attorney to elect upon which indictment he will proceed to the trial of this defendant, and if he shall elect to proceed upon the common law indictment that the statutory indictment for the same offence now pending shall be dismissed, and in support of that we submit an affidavit. The affidavit of Glade says that he is the defendant in the case, there are two indictments pending and undetermined in this court, each containing the identical charge set forth in the other, found upon the same testimony.

Mr. Reed did not know what to do with this motion. If Glade had been tried under the common law indictment, and had been acquitted, and there should then be a motion to proceed upon the other indictment, then the gentlemen could plead the former acquittal in bar; and if he should be convicted under this indictment at common law, they could plead that former conviction when he should move the other indictment for trial. That is the only way the question could be raised. Some offences might be joined in the indictment. In such a case if the Court should compel the Prosecuting Attorney to elect which count he should try a man on, there could be no use in the joinder, and having such a law; but in this case he had considered the subject very thoroughly before he prepared either of these indictments, and he had doubts about the propriety of the joinder, the punishment for the offence being entirely different. Yet they are both misdemeanors. In this case he had moved for trial upon the common law indictment, and that is the only question before the Court. He would venture that the gentlemen could not find a case in the books where a man has been so indicted that the prosecutor has been compelled to elect under which he would proceed. The Court could not order the dismissal of an indictment except where the accused being ready for trial, the prosecutor was not ready, and could furnish no sufficient grounds for a continuance. If this motion should prevail, the Court would take the position of saying that although there may be an offence under the common law, or under the statute, still it would not allow an indictment to remain on the docket charging a different offence to stand on that docket while the defendant is being tried under another indictment.

Mr. Hervey suggested that under a liberal construction of the constitutional provision that no person shall be put in jeopardy twice, this proceeding would be correct. In support of it he read a decision from 2 Leach's crown law, 608; the case of The King v. Mary Dogan, in effect that "two indictments for the same offence, one for felony under the statute, and the other for misdemeanor at common law, ought not to be preferred or found at the same time." He also cited the case of The State v. Tarborough, Hawkings (North Carolina) 78, where it was held that a plea in abatement that two indictments are pending for the same cause is a good plea, as was also held in 5 Pike (Arkansas); also to Wharton's criminal law, to the effect that by the creation of a statutory offence the common law proceeding is absorbed.

The Court. It seems to me that the statute creating no new offence, but only making a new punishment for an old offence, it does not exclude the power to indict at common law. If there is a conviction or an acquital on either of the indictments, the statutory or common law, it would be perhaps the proper matter for pleading as against any conviction or prosecution upon the other indictment, but at this stage of the case it strikes me it is hardly proper for the Court to compel the attorney for the people to elect on which indictment he shall proceed, and to dismiss the other. I shall therefore overrule the motion.

EFFECT OF THE PLEA IN ABATEMENT.

Mr. Smith. The question now arises, what is the effect of a plea in abatement in a criminal case, and a demurrer to it, and demurrer sustained, and judgment? The question arises where there is anything else to be done except to pass sentence. If there is anything else to be done we propose to do it. If not, we will move for sentence.

The Court. My recollection is that the doctrine laid down in Chitty's Criminal Law, is that where a plea in abatement is filed by the defendant, and demurrer is interposed by the prosecution and demurrer sustained, that the defendant has a right to plead over.

SHALL BE PLEAD.

Mr. Reed. I am ready to call a jury in this case.

Mr. Smith. There is no plea to the indictment.

Mr. Reed. I move that the defendant be arraigned to plead.

Mr. Storrs. Oh! Here is a motion for a change of venue.

Mr. Smith. I ask that the defendant be arraigned—

Mr. Van Arman. Drawn and quartered! [Laughter.]

The defendant was called and responded.

Mr. Stoors. Before pleading we desire to make his motion.

PETITION FOR CHANGE OF VENUE.

Mr. Storrs then read the petition of the accused, Hermann O. Glade, for a change of venue, under oath, on the ground that he fears he will not receive a fair and impartial trial in this county, because of the prejudice existing in the minds of the community against himself and the other defendants charged with official misconduct, which prejudice has been excited by the publication in six daily papers of the city of series of articles attempting to procure the popular condemnation of the accused parties. To the affidavit, and as a part of it, were appended a large number of articles published in the various journals, the reading of which occupied until recess (which was for fifteen minutes) an hour and a half, and after recess over two hours.

Mr. Van Arman took up the argument in support of the motion, contending that the petition was ample to authorize the change. His first proposition was that it was not necessary to show the actual existence of prejudice upon the mind; it should be sufficient to show that, according to the laws of nature there must be the result. A man may deny that he had been influenced by publications, but upon reflection each person would find that if he be a thinking man that he had more or less prejudice. However well acquainted the person was with the worthlessness of the sources whence a majority of the articles presented came, he must be prejudiced upon the reading of such a continuous system of attacks for the pre-occupation of the mind with the conviction of the guilt of the defendant. The question he submitted was, has the publication made created such a state of public mind in this county as to render it unlikely that the defendant can have a fair and impartial trial such as every honest man ought to desire him to have, and to deny that such prejudice has been excited is to deny that the legitimate consequences of a cause calculated to produce the effect. As cases decided upon like evidence of the existence of prejudice, he mentioned the case of Kennedy, charged with murder, where the venue was changed for the reason that, after a trial had, the press had expatiated upon his alleged crime; and the case of Semantha Greer, where, because only of the publications of journals, the venue was changed. In the case of any person accused of crime, he held it to be the policy of the law to guard the prisoner against any possibility of prejudice to his rights, and all that can be done by a Court to secure a fair and impartial trial it is the duty of the Court to do. In this case the only possible evidence of the general prejudice that there is a cause naturally calculated to produce the prejudice, and he thought that of the cause there was sufficient evidence.

Mr. Smith understood the question involved to be whether, *per se*, the comments of the public press makes out a case entitling every defendant to a change of venue, wherefore there arises the question, which shall be abolished, the Criminal Court or the public press? Upon a motion for change of venue, as it orginally stood, the questions to be decided were, whether the minds of the Judge, or of the inhabitants of the county wherein the trial was to be had, were prejudiced against the accused, and under that it was held that if the petition were made in the formula of the statute, and was in time, so as no technicality could be invoked to defeat the motion, then the Court was bound to give the change. Now, however, the accused must spread the facts upon which he bases his belief and fear upon the record, so that the discretion of the Court may be exercised upon those facts, as to their sufficiency. Now, to show the insufficiency of the affidavit itself, for the purpose intended, he remarked that, notwithstanding the exalted position of the accused, he had not, according to his oath, had knowledge of the existence of the prejudice, or even of the general publications, until the evening of the 15th instant. While he would have the Court believe that each person competent to be empanelled as a juror knew better of his transactions than himself. He characterized the motion as "the last act in the farce which had been going on for two days." Upon this state of the case, it is proposed that the Court shall say that out of 400,000 people in the county, he cannot select twelve fair men to try the merits of his case. Whereupon the question arises not, has the general subject of official corruption been discussed, but has the special act charged against the accused been so generally and universally spoken of among the members of the community, as to preclude the possibility of finding persons who have not formed an opinion upon the merits of the actual cause, which opinion, expressed or otherwise, cannot be removed from the mind of the party without evidence.

Mr. Reed cited the fact that since June, 1861 or 1862, no change of venue had ever been granted from the Recorder's Court or the Criminal Court, and he especially called attention to the result of the application in the Pertect murder trial, where like grounds to these, publications in newspapers, was urged and refused. He argued that the discretion of the Court should be exercised upon the question whether the change of venue would be practically a denial of justice. He urged that it would inasmuch as it would cause such delays as would endanger a trial upon the merits of the case.

The Court adjourned pending further argument of this question.

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

Petitions for Mechanics' Liens—Actions of Trespass—Cases Restored on the Docket—Guardian Appointed.

SUPERIOR COURT.

A petition was filed by Rufus P. Bell, against Martha L. Sheldon, and another for a mechanics' lien on Lot 47, and the east 9½ feet of Lot 46, Block 10, Assessor's division of the southwest ¼ of section 22, township 39, north, range 14.

—A similar petition was filed by Joseph Goodman, against the same. The property sought to be charged, is the same as above described.

—An action of trespass on the case was commenced by Elisha Lee administrator of William H. H. Lee, against Harry Fox and William B. Howard, in which damages are laid at $5,000.

—A similar suit was commenced by Edgar D. Pierce against the same, in which damages are laid at $10,000.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by Charles Fabbri against the Great Western Insurance Company, in which damages are laid at $2,500.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by Eugene L. Chapman against Austin E. Chamberlain and Henry Hawkins, in which damages are laid at $2,000.

—An action of trespass was commenced by Christian F. W. Behil against George Hess, in which damages are laid at $500.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The case of Thomas A. Jackson and others against George P. Spink was restored. This is an action of ejectment to recover possession of the south 13½ acres of the northwest ¼ of the southeast ¼ of Section 14, Township 39, north, range 14.

—The case of Edmund S. Holbrook against the Joliet & Northern Indiana Railroad Company was also restored. This is an action of ejectment to recover possession of an undivided half of the south half of Block 17, Bowen's addition to Joliet.

COUNTY COURT.

Dorathea Leeman was appointed guardian of Frederick and Ernst Leeman on bond of $4,000.

Opening of Philip Conley's New European Hotel and Dining Rooms.

The business public in the present commercial centre of Chicago have felt the urgent need of the style of accommodations to which they have been accustomed before the fire, and the Central Union Block on the northwest corner of Madison and Market streets is the place, and Mr. Philip Conley the man for the work. With an eye to the necessity of the hour, Mr. Conley secured spacious quarters in this building, and has fitted them up in fine style, and with the energy and liberality for which he is famous, is now prepared to accommodate the wants of the business public. The opening will take place at noon to-day, and Mr. Conley extends an invitation to his old patrons and to the entire business public to visit his premises, and partake of the hospitalities of the occasion. The dining-rooms are in close proximity to the Board of Trade, and the leading financial and commercial houses of the city. Do not fail to pay him a visit to-day. Dining-rooms for ladies are also attached.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Education Last Evening.

Report Favoring the Sale of School Lands to the Government.

North Side School Buildings to be Erected at Once.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, Vice President Runyan in the Chair. Present: Inspectors Calkins, Stone, Stephens, Tully, Walsh, Goggin, Reynolds, Richberg, Briggs, Moore, Waensche, Schintz, and Shackford.

SCHOOL AGENT'S REPORT.

The School Agent's report for the month of December, 1871, was received as follows:

Cash on hand Dec. 1, 1871	$10,046.58
Receipts from various sources	31,839.45
Total	$41,886.03
Expenditures	34,908.69
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1872	$6,977.34

Of the cash on hand, $1,144.81 is for investment; $1,627.71 for payment of balances of sundry accounts, and $4,204.82 for payment of teachers.

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

The Committee on School Fund Property, to whom was referred the resolution of Inspector Reynolds relating to the sale of school lands, reported that such lands were donated to the State of Illinois for the town, now city of Chicago, for school purposes. Belonging to the school fund, says the report, is much of the most valuable business property in the city, and if it had been managed at all as business men manage their affairs, the city need have raised but little by taxation for the payment of teacher's salaries; but, instead of being a source of revenue, the school lands have cost the city taxes, two or three times as much as the rentals that have been derived from them, and have always been a standing temptation in the way of weak-minded officials; and if the fund cannot be more judiciously managed the lands had better be returned to the State, or disposed of so that they can be listed for taxes like other property. The report appends the schedule of school lands made by Chas. Chase, School Agent, a year or two since. The report continues:

That portion of the school lands within the city limits that were under lease, according to Mr. Chase's valuation, amounted to $2,037,000, $75,000 less than is asked for the Post Office block, and the annual rental was $31,400, a trifle over 1½ per cent. The sum and substance of the matter is that while the city was paying 7 per cent. interest on a bonded debt of $15,000,000, and the Comptroller was borrowing at a much higher rate, she was loaning over $2,000,000 at 1½ per cent, besides exempting the property from taxation. In effect the city was loaning her money for nothing, and was paying a premium of 1 per cent to those who borrowed it. Appended to the report is the schedule of appraisal made by Messrs. Talcott, Bosaford, and Rumsey, which shows that the block bounded by Dearborn, Monroe, Madison, and State streets, amounts to $1,242,658, while the owners of the block next west are asking $2,119,708 for that portion of the block not occupied by the Post Office. The rent unpaid up to Feb. 8 will amount to $159,744, which, if not collected, must be added to the taxes next year, and the money to carry on the schools. During the present municipal year the Common Council, in opposition to the wishes of this Board, leased the Dearborn School lot, 130x180, for a term of twenty years at 6 per cent. on an appraisement of $195,000, the annual rental amounting to $11,580, which rental, at compound interest, will, at 7 per cent. amount in 20 years to $479,648.31. But if the lot were sold the taxes upon the realty, now that no more bonds can be issued for city improvements, will, for city, State, and county taxes, amount on an average, to 3 per cent. At this rate of 7 per cent annual compound interest, and 3 per cent taxes, the $195,000 will amount, in twenty years, to $1,311,862.50. Interest and taxes alone will amount to $1,116,862.50, or $647,214.16 more than will be realized from the rental. The city, therefore, must sell the lot at the end of the twenty years' lease, at $10,000 per front foot to realize the difference between leasing and selling. Taking this case of the Dearborn lot, which represents about one-twelfth of the value of school lands leased, and the loss to the city by leasing will amount, in twenty years, to $7,766,570, and a vastly larger sum if the courts set aside the present appraisement. If it were an individual who was managing his affairs in so unthrifty a manner, his friends, undoubtedly, would advise him to dispose of his property as speedily as buyers could be found for it at reasonable rates. Acting then upon the theory that what is good policy for prudent business men is equally good for the city of Chicago, your committee recommend the adoption of Inspector Reynold's resolution, and they further recommend that the Council be respectfully requested not to lease or re-lease any of the school lands situated within the business part of the city.

The report is signed by the entire Committee, consisting of Inspectors Shackford, Walsh, Reynolds, and Stephens. It was ordered laid over and published.

The resolution of Inspector Reynolds, offered and referred on Dec. 19, is as follows:

Resolved, That the Common Council be requested to sell to the United States Government, as a site for the Government buildings, the block of ground belonging to the school fund, bounded by Madison, Dearborn, Monroe, and State streets, provided the sale can be effected at the full value of such property.

NO ROOM.

The Committee on School Fund Property, to whom was referred the petition of David Witowsky and A. L. Crosker, concerning the lease of a portion of Block 1, School Section Addition, reported that the portion of that block not already leased, is occupied by the Scammon, High, and Normal School buildings, and there is no more room there than is actually needed. It is recommended that the petition be not granted. The report was concurred in.

FULL CERTIFICATES.

The Committee on Appointment of Teachers reported, recommending the following teachers for full certificates: Celia S. Flagg, Alice M. Porter, Samuel N. Griffith, Edith J. Thomas, Delia A. Ryan, Orville T. Wright, Kate Kilie, Mary E. Furey, Corydon G. Stowell, Laura F. Riley, Jennie F. Maguire, Maggie M. Gubbins, Mary Hannan, Jennie O'Hara, M. Juliet Danforth, Mary E. Royce, Mary R. Brooks, Victoria Havenhill, Lizzie A. Burrows, Sarah E. Tuttle, Hattie A. Harvey, Mary A. Wilson, Lizzie R. Brown, Julia D. Van Steenburg, Louise S. Williams, Clara E. Lamb, Mary A. Peters, Alice M. Gray, Dollie, N. Taylor, Caroline G. Adams, Mida D. Wayne, Hattie Wadhams, Celesta Dewyer, Emma J. James, Libbie Willsea, Isabella McBeath, Alice M Hill, Ellen Evarts, Sarah Hart.

For confirmation, the following were recommended: Sarah J. Waugh, Roxana B. Brussner, Amelia E. Lane, Ellen Kilie, Clara S. Truer, Rosa Chambers, Mary A. Scofield, Laura E. Pinto, Cattie J. Rose, Celia M. Gilman.

The following resignations were reported: Fanny B. Brandon, Ella M. Philbrick, Elsie V. Loomis, Ella C. Cole, Carrie A. Smith, Addie P. Wells, Lucy M. Howard, Ella L. Evarts, Annah B. Jennings, Agnes F. Jones.

The report was concurred in.

READMISSION TO THE HIGH SCHOOL.

A communication was received from Geo. Howland, Principal of the High School, recommending the following persons for readmission to that institution: Charles Goodrich, William A. Taylor, William H. Geselbracht, Jennie E. Regan, Charles H. Crego, Lucy Broadway, Rose Elting, Max Freeman, Annie V. Finkler, Ella M. Gaines, Julia Gastfield, Ellen A. Gibbons, Lydia O. Green, Minnie S. Green, Minnie C. Lee, Lizzie A. McKeon, Esther Nelson, William A. Paulsen, Lottie Walker, Sarah L. Regan. The recommendations were concurred in.

Miss Kate Dalton was recommended for readmission to the Normal School. It was so ordered.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS FOR THE NORTH SIDE.

The matter of plans and specifications for the rebuilding of the Franklin and Pearson Street Primary School Buildings, were taken up.

Inspector Moore favored the construction of six buildings which would accommodate 4,500 pupils, rather than three buildings for 3,000 pupils. He showed that, by a different plan of building, more room was secured for less money. He moved that, in the new buildings to be constructed, the general plan of the Brown school be adopted.

Inspector Shackford said he had always been opposed to expensive school buildings, but he was very anxious, and in very much of a hurry, to get these North Side School buildings erected. Thousands of children there were running about the streets, and he thought that if the matter were left to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds it would hasten it, and give as good satisfaction as if it were thoroughly discussed in the Board.

Mr. Ward, the Building and Supply Agent, stated that the foundations, boilers, and steam coils of the Franklin School building were in good condition, the foundations being perfectly suitable for a three-story building. The saving would amount to over $5,000, and it would not interfere with the erection of another building on the same lot.

Inspector Schintz insisted that two buildings must be built on the Franklin lot.

Inspector Moore thought that it would be better to put up one building on the Franklin, one on the LaSalle, and another on the Pearson street lot, with the understanding that another building should be put up on the Franklin lot as soon as may be.

The resolution providing for the adoption of the general plan of the Brown school, was passed.

On motion of Inspector Schintz, the Building Committee was given full power to act in all other respects.

The Board adjourned.

"SOCIAL UNDERTOW."

Lecture Last Evening by Dr. J. G. Holland (Timothy Titcomb) at Plymouth Congregational Church—A Tilt at Popular Reforms.

John G. Holland, otherwise "Timothy Titcomb," poet, novelist, journalist, and lecturer addressed a large audience last evening at Plymouth Church. The lecture showed the polish and the peculiar literary qualities of its author to good advantage. The audience was quiet, attentive, and disposed to be pleased with the speaker's effort to please them. The applause was of that quiet nature that becomes a sacred edifice, but none the less hearty and genuine. The appreciation of the orator's fine touches of humor and delicate shades of satire was sympathetic and thorough. The general treatment of the subject was that of graceful philosophizings upon social topics, the profound and hidden deeps of true social philosophy remaining untouched.

The discourse throughout was a tilt at popular reforms, so-called. Formation, and not reformation, the speaker said, was the only thing that would lift up and refine the world. The various methods of reform that had been tried were alluded to *seriatim*, and critically examined. The analysis was severe, and showed that in reality they had accomplished very little for the permanent benefit of mankind. They had all been weighed in the balance and found wanting, the country being in reality no better than it was a half century ago. If anything could be truly said in regard to that matter it was that crime and vice were more prevalent now than then. The social evil is now a more problematic question, the marriage tie more easily broken, the antagonism between capital and labor is more pronounced, intemperance is more wide spread, and other varieties of crime exist in more aggravated form. Vice seems more hydra-headed than ever, and when seemingly annihilated in one place springs up more vigorously elsewhere.

The police of New York make their periodical incursions upon the dens of vice, and think they have crushed them out forever. But they spring up in other places more numerously, and with even greater virulence and wickedness. Tons of temperance literature have been scattered broadcast over the land. There has been a vast amount of temperance legislating, and a tremendous draft upon the feelings of the kind-hearted and benevolent. But are people any more temperate than they were thirty years ago? They drink just as freely, and the greed of gain in the direction of liquor selling, is just as strong. The result of all this extraordinary effort that has been made in the line of virtue, has only resulted in reform without improvement, and change without progress.

The speaker then passed to the discussion of the "means of true progress." All the means and appliances to that end are in our hands. True progress never turns backward on its course. In this respect it is like the rivulet which finds its way backward through the skies. The path of the tiny stream down the slope to its quieter course through the plains is one of incessant, unchanging progress. The vital secret of all moral advancement is formation, and not reformation,—construction, and not reconstruction. It is less expensive to build a new house than to remodel an old one. It is easier to plant a new tree than to prune and reshape an old one. Furthermore a wild forest tree can never be entirely civilized. Self-government is the true theory of all education, and in the training of the school and the family should never be lost sight of. In self-government lies the power which can alone refine, purify, and regenerate the world. If a boy is trained to temperance in early youth, he will be likely to continue temperate throughout his manhood. A girl taught self-reliance and self-protection at an early age, will not be likely afterwards to go astray.

All the mature vices are from the shapings, bendings, and turnings of early youth. The germ of the thief, the liar, the miser, the drunkard, the spendthrift, all lie dormant in the child, and should then be sought out and eradicated. Mind, like matter, can only be shaped when plastic, and it is only plastic in tender years. Reform has always consisted in the grafting of old trees. The bending of the twig in childhood has been too much neglected. Our own business matters have engrossed time which should have been spent upon the juveniles. We have worked thoughtlessly, and our misdirected efforts have nullified all the good that we have achieved.

Having devoted the greater portion of his lecture to the negative side of the subject, Mr. Holland in closing briefly considered its affirmative. The great work of reforming the world must be accomplished by family training, and through the public school, the Sabbath School, and the Bible. In this right labor the influence of woman can be omnipotent. He said: "She is the heaven appointed teacher of the young and the hope of humanity. The burden of the great work rests upon her. In the family, in the school, in the social circle, it is here the young are her peculiar charge. They are nursed in her bosom; they live in and upon her life. Man cannot take her place, and she cannot leave it without dishonor to herself and disaster to society. [Applause]. The safety of society, the salvation of the world, is identified with her. If men had been better trained by their mothers, there would have been no need of reform."

The importance of the public schools in the performance of the labor of reformation cannot be overestimated. The teacher is now more respected, and occupies a higher social position, than formerly. This is a good sign. The remarks of the speaker upon the portion of the good work devolving upon the Sunday School were pointed and appropriate. The Sabbath School is called the "nursery of the Church." It may, with almost equal propriety be called the "nursery of the nation."

WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors—Comparative Statistics—Physician's Report—Resignation of Directors—Election of an Executive Committee.

A regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Washingtonian Home was held last evening. The hour of meeting, half-past 7 o'clock, had long passed by, half-past 8 had arrived and threatened to join the hours that could not be recalled, before a quorum was declared. The active members, who are always on time, including Mr. Wells, Dr. Davis, Mr. Holden, and the Secretary, felt hurt that their valuable time should be wasted in waiting for the tardy arrival of members of the Board. Including the reporter, always ready to assume a philanthropic attitude as guardian of a moral institution, a quorum was agreed to be present. Dr. Davis called the meeting to order, and the Secretary, Mr. Morey, proceeded with his duties.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

With a gloomy air he read whatever he could find, the first document being to the following effect: The amount charged for board for the last 6 months of 1870 was $6,855.43; collected thereof, $1,865.19. For the corresponding period, 1871, $5,892.36; collected, $2,772.24. The inmates of the Home, for the last half of 1870, numbered 274; for 1871, 225.

Two more melancholy members having strayed in toward 9 o'clock, the report was adopted in a solemn manner.

QUARTERLY STATISTICS.

The Superintendent, Thomas M. Vanrouy, sadly presented the following statistical report:

In the Home Sept. 30	[illegible]
Admitted in October	15
Admitted in November	15
Admitted in December	8
Total	77
Discharged in October	13
Discharged in November	16
Discharged in December	19
In Home Dec. 31	29
Average number in Home	26
Amount charged for board for the quarter	$2,570.31
Amount collected in cash	1,725.41
Leaving unpaid	$844.90

The report was cheerlessly adopted.

The Secretary read several other melancholy reports.

The reporter gloomily inquired whether they had not already been published.

"Yes," said he sadly, "they have."

He continued to read, and having come to an end, said, with a sigh, "Those are all the reports I have."

Then he urged funereally that a safe be purchased for the papers.

Dr. Davis said, with a ghastly smile, that it would be a good thing to purchase a safe that was safe. The ghastly smile extended to other members.

A motion was made that a safe be purchased.

A member, in a tone of complete despair, suggested that it be kept in the Secretary's office.

The Secretary hopelessly remarked that it would appear that the Secretary was figuring for a safe. The ghastly humor was duly appreciated.

The motion prevailed, the members mournfully agreeing to it.

The Secretary drearily said that any way the safe he would purchase for the Home would not be one that he would want. He would get only a $50 one. The meeting cautioned him not to do anything of the kind.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Dr. Charles W. Earle, the physician, read an appropriate essay on two *post mortems* made on deceased victims of alcohol at the Home. One victim, suffering from *delirium tremens*, took 140 grains of hydrate of chloral without any unpleasant effect. He recommended compulsory vaccination.

It was placed on file.

A sombre vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Earle for his gratuitous services as acting physician.

RESIGNATION OF DIRECTORS.

The resignations of Superintendent of Schools Pickard and Judge Gookins were accepted, several gentlemen remembering that the latter had informed them that he must resign.

Mr. Babcock arrived promptly at 9 o'clock.

Mr. H. G. Morey was elected to fill the place of Judge Gookins, and the Rev. Paul Anderson was nominated in place of Mr. Pickard.

With more ghastly humor Dr. N. S. Davis suggested that the latter gentleman would always be promptly on hand to make a quorum.

Another ghastly smile followed this sally.

The Rev. Mr. Parkhurst was elected, however.

THE SECRETARY ANXIOUS TO RESIGN.

The Secretary prayed to be released from his office, which he had filled with glory for the past eight years. Unless things could be fixed differently he would decline to serve longer.

Mr. Wells inquired what compensation the Secretary had received during those eight years.

The Secretary exhibited a gold watch and chain. He complained that the Treasurer left him to run the money.

Mrs. Holden, in the absence of Mr. Holden, said her husband was generally out of town, and hence the money was left to the Secretary. However, if he didn't attend to business, she hoped he would be turned out.

Dr. Davis suggested that it would be better to defer the question of the Secretaryship till the next quarterly meeting, (here Mr. Babcock dropped out of his chair and broke it), by which time the bill before the Legislature for the establishment of a State Institution would have been acted on, and probably the Chicago institution would be superseded. He handed a communication to the Secretary from the Chairman of the Senate Committee on State Charities, which dismal communication was read by the disconsolate Secretary, whose dreary term of existence was threatened with prolongation by a request from the dolorous Chairman that he would extend his charity and go out of office honorably.

The Secretary heaved a doleful sigh in response.

The whole matter was referred to the President.

THE LADIES' COMMISSION.

On motion, the Ladies' Committee were requested to nominate ten ladies to serve on the Ladies' Commission for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks was presented to the press for gratuitous copies of the daily papers.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Secretary rose and solemnly requested the Board to proceed according to their charter, and elect an Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

The Board promptly re-elected the old committee, Mr. Morey's name being substituted for that of Mr. Sherman.

Having done which, they deliberately adjourned.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

A False Alarm.

The driver of one of the Merchants' Union money wagons left his vehicle on the corner of Tyler and Loomis streets, yesterday afternoon, while he went into a house near by to deliver a package. When he returned to the street corner the horse and wagon were missing. As the vehicle contained a safe, in which were over $4,000 and many valuables in envelopes, he came to the conclusion that a thief had watched him, and, taking advantage of his absence, had jumped into the wagon and driven off. His situation was at stake, and he started at once for a police station and reported. Policemen were sent out, and, after a search, the horse and vehicle were found in an alley near where they had been left by the driver, the animal having quietly walked off while the man was in the house. The safe and its contents had not been tampered with, and the driver rejoiced thereat.

Personal.

The Young Men's Christian Union acknowledge the receipt of a check for $50 from George Alfred Townsend ("Gath," of THE TRIBUNE).

—The patrons of the Globe Theatre will be pleased to learn that Mr. Langrishe has secured Mr. M. V. Lingham for "leading man" of that establishment.

—Mart King is talked of for substitute in the Mutual Base Ball Club of next season. Duffy has joined the Eckford nine, where Clipper Flynn will play first base.

—The wooden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Stryker was celebrated on Monday evening at their residence, No. 313 West Washington street. About fifty of their most intimate friends assisted on the occasion, which proved one of the pleasantest and most sociable of the season.

—Tom Foley, on being "interviewed" concerning the anti-fire limits riot of Monday evening, said: "They ought to kill five or six of those d—d scallawag Aldermen over on the North Side and then it would be all right." Tom's opinion is shared by a large number of people in this city.

Announcements.

The regular assembly of Ransom Post, G. A. R., will be held at their hall at the usual hour this evening.

—Professor David Swing will meet the English literature class of the Young Men's Christian Union at their rooms, No. 812 Wabash avenue, this evening.

—The annual commencement exercises of the twenty-ninth course of Rush Medical College, will be held at the Michigan avenue Baptist Church this evening.

—A meeting for the purpose of forming a Chicago branch of the Colorado Springs colony, will be held at Grow's Hall, corner of Bishop's Court and West Madison street, on next Friday evening.

—A regular meeting of the Chicago Lyceum will be held this evening, in the east wing of the old County Court House, entrance on Clark street.

—The ladies of the First Congregational Church will provide an oyster supper for their friends at the church parlors to-morrow evening. Tickets will be for sale at the door, corner of West Washington and Ann streets.

—The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of this State will be held at Springfield, on the 31st inst. A full representation is desired, as business looking to a more thorough and effective organization of the department will be presented for consideration, including the election of department officers for the ensuing year.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, optician, No. 22 West Randolph street, Observer to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for "gentle," "high," "veering," "rain," "snow," "moist atmosphere," "dry:"

CHICAGO, Jan 16.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	24° F		N W, g	To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	21	29.45	N W, g	
2:00 p. m.	29	29.49	W, h	
7:00 p. m.	29	29.62	W, N W, h	1inch.

Miscellaneous.

The shoe store No. 379 West Madison street was broken into early yesterday morning, and robbed of $100 worth of boots and shoes.

Steam Dye House.

August Schwartz, the proprietor of the well-known Boston Fancy Steam Dye House, located before the fire at No. 158 Illinois street, has rebuilt on the old stand, and is again prepared, with new machinery and appointments, to do all work entrusted to him in first-class style. He would be pleased to see his old patrons and all other persons wanting work done in his line.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Stable Institution.—Just at the period when all *stable*-men were complaining that the horse-ointments of the day were *unstable* remedies, the Mustang Liniment made its entree in Missouri, without any flourish or trumpets, and, within one year, became the favorite embrocation for the external distempers and injuries of horses and cattle in all the Western and Southern States. From that time to this, it has never had a rival in the estimation of accomplished horsemen; nor is its household reputation as a cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore nipples, and caked breasts, tumors, mumps, sore throat, earache, toothache, bruises, burns, wounds and sprains, a whit behind its celebrity as a horse Liniment. The Mothers of America know its value, and apply it promptly to the ext[illegible] juries of the "rising generation," and, in fact, there is not a city or township in the United States where the Mustang Liniment is not regarded by both sexes, and every class, as a blessing to the community.

Omaha Legal Gift Concert.—This Charitable enterprise in aid of Mercy Hospital at Omaha, under the auspices of those pious ladies, the Sisters of Mercy, is truly worthy of confidence and patronage. The highest gift is $50,000. There are 3,000 cash gifts. Tickets, $3.00 each, or two for $5.00. The drawing takes place in public January 30 by sworn Commissioners. For full particulars address Pattee & Gardiner, Omaha, Nebraska.

Colorado!—A meeting will be held on Friday evening, Jan. 19, at Grow's Hall, corner Bishop court and West Madison street, near Loomis, to consider the expediency of forming a Chicago Branch of the Colorado Springs Colony of Colorado. Several prominent Colorado and Chicago speakers will be present whose names will be announced to-morrow.

Mrs. Grundy says that Sozodont eclipses all other preparations for the teeth and gums. And what Mrs. G. says is reiterated most emphatically by ninety-nine one-hundredths of the beauty and fashion of the land.

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts—Lemon, vanilla, &c., are the very best in this country."—*Stanton & Co., grocers, Chicago.* For sale by all the leading dealers.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children with never-failing safety and success.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The Committee for the relief of Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, and Scotch Rite Masons, hold their meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 5 to 6 p. m., at the office of V. L. Hurlbut, 364 Wabash-av. Applications should be endorsed by the presiding officer of the body. V. L. HURLBUT, Ch'n.

NORTHWESTERN RUBBER CO.

NORTHWESTERN RUBBER CO.,

Michigan-av., cor. Van Buren-st.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FIRST QUALITY RUBBER GOODS, of every description.

WOOL-SURFACE CLOTHING, waterproof and warm.

BOOTS, SHOES, HOSE, BELTING, &c.

DOMESTIC AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

In the Retail Department a lady will receive and fill ladies' orders.

BANKING.

BANKING HOUSE OF

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

Cor. Halsted & Randolph-sts.

BRANCH: 493 Wabash-av.

Receive Deposits.

Discount Business Paper.

Draw Sterling Bills on London at favorable rates.

Transact a General Banking business.

BRICK MACHINE.

BRICK MACHINE.

Attention of capitalists and others interested in the manufacture of Brick is called to a machine for producing every grade and description, including the finest article of front pressed brick. For simplicity and cheapness of construction it is superior to all other machines. The principle is a novel one, never before adopted, entirely dispenses with pressure in every form, and manufactures from the crude clay. Guaranteed to produce a fine article of brick, with well-defined angles and edges, and a smooth surface, compact and solid in form, and able to resist the action of fire, absorb no moisture, creating no dampness to walls; also to be of a strength and solidity to sustain the greatest pressure. For further information address ANTHONY ELTON, 120 Thompson-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

BUILDING.

BUILDING.

We are prepared to take contracts for building. would prefer large jobs. Would give credit for a large portion of the amount for a term of years. Satisfactory references given. Address, with particulars, S. H. ADAMS, Tremont House.

SAFES.

MARVIN & CO.,

17 South Canal-st., Chicago.

Also New York, Philadelphia, and Cleveland.

Vault Doors, Safes, &c.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Mr. Christoph Lotthammer has withdrawn from our firm, and Mr. Samuel Cone will continue the Jewelry manufacturing business as heretofore. CONE & LOTTHAMMER, Jan. 1, 1872. 333 South Clark-st.

TO LEASE.

To Lease,

On long time and favorable terms, very desirable business property in different parts of the burned district. Apply at the office of Estate of P. F. W. Peck, Room No. 2, Nixon's Building.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

TO PRINTERS.

Just received, brass galleys, wood and iron sticks, book chases, stone blocks, mitering machines, paper, card and rul[illegible] cutters, cases, stands, wood and metal type, saws, mallets, quoins, etc. ROBERT FERGUS & SONS, 24 South Clinton-st.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

IRON BEDSTEADS

At the Factory, southwest corner of Van Buren and Desplaines-sts. Dealers liberally dealt with. Supply on hand.

CHARCOAL.

Wanted, To Buy

CHARCOAL in quantity, to 100,000 bushels. H. GOLDSMITH, temporarily 195 North Union-st., Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Notice to Stair Builders.

Estimates wanted on building four flights of stairs on building south-west corner Lake and Peoria-sts. Apply on the premises.

THE COURT HOUSE BELL.

UNIQUE. LASTING.

CHICAGO COURT HOUSE BELL!

"Hear the loud alarum bells!
Brazen bells!
What a tale of terror now their turbulency tells
In the startled ear of night!
How they scream out their affright!
Too much horrified to speak,
They can only shriek, shriek,
Out of tune,
In the clamorous appealing to the mercy of the fire,
In a mad expostulation with the deaf and frantic fire;
Leaping higher, higher, higher,
With a desperate desire,
And a resolute endeavor,
Now, now to sit, or never,
By the side of the pale-faced moon."—Poe.

THE MOST UNIQUE AND BEAUTIFUL MEMENTO OF THE WORLD'S GREAT FIRE is the tiny bell, made from the metal of our city's Faithful Watchman, the COURT HOUSE BELL. For years it has told us of our weal or woe; for years it has joined in every public demonstration of joy or sorrow; with us it celebrated the completion of all those Public Works which have made our once beautiful city famous. It was the marriage bell when the Lakes and the Gulf were united; in fact it acted its part in all great events, whether national, municipal, military, or civic, until silenced forever by fire. The fact of its being composed in part of cannon used in the defence of Fort Dearborn, Chicago, at the time of the Indian massacre, lends to it an additional interest, and renders every ounce of it more dear and valuable to every living man. Knowing that a desire, almost universal, exists far and wide for some souvenir of our great calamity, we have succeeded in purchasing at a large expense of Mr. Thomas B. Bryan, of the Fidelity Safe Depository of this city, the entire remnants of the Court House bell and have had a portion of the same manufactured by the Bevins Bros. Manufacturing Co., of East Hampton, Conn., into miniature bells, graceful and beautiful in shape, each one ringing out their merry little chime, and can offer them to our customers at a price within the reach of all, and assure them that as a GENUINE article they are the ONLY ones that can be relied upon as being composed entirely of BONA FIDE AND GENUINE METAL of our COURT HOUSE BELL. We present in the following certificates proofs too positive and authentic in their nature to be doubted by the most skeptical, and can further add that we are the only parties able to furnish further proof than SIMPLE PERSONAL ASSURANCES of the genuineness of the article offered.

(Copy.)
OFFICE OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, Dec. 23, 1871.

Messrs. H. S. Everhart & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: This is to certify that, at a public auction on the 18th day of December, 1871, all of the metal of the Chicago Court House Bell, in possession of the city, was sold to Mr. Thomas B. Bryan, of Fidelity Safe Depository.

Yours respectfully,
J. McARTHUR,
W. H. CARTER,
R. PRINDIVILLE,
Board of Public Works.

(Copy.)
FIDELITY SAFE DEPOSITORY, Chicago, Dec. 23, 1871.

Messrs. H. S. Everhart & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: This will certify, that except the portion reserved by me for an alarm bell for this institution, all the metal of the Chicago Court House Bell purchased by me at the auction ordered by the Board of Public Works, has this day been sold and delivered to you. Your statements concerning it may be relied upon as being fully as genuine as the metal is known to be to. Yours respectfully,
THOS. B. BRYAN.

None warranted unless accompanied by this certificate. One of the above accompanies every bell manufactured by us. Each box will be certified to as the factory by the manufacturers.

We desire that our stock should be disposed of in wholesale quantities, and in addition to offering our goods at a price that will afford retailers a QUICK AND HANDSOME PROFIT, we have had prepared by eminent artists a fine photograph of our COURT HOUSE IN RUINS, which, elegantly mounted and surrounded by our advertisements, produces not only an ornamental picture, but a good aid in their sale. One of these pictures will be sent with the first orders received.

MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., THE CELEBRATED JEWELERS of New York City, are our Agents for the East and Europe.

For sale by all leading Jewellers and the undersigned.

We would call attention to our references in this city. Circular and price list sent to dealers on application.

H. S. EVERHART & CO., 510 Wabash-av.
BALL, BLACK & CO., New York.

We refer, by permission, to the following:
W. F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
SOL A. SMITH, President Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co.
B. W. PHILLIPS, President Chicago Savings Institution and Trust Co.
THOS. B. BRYAN, President Fidelity Safe Depository.
B. H. CAMPBELL, U. S. Marshal, First District Illinois.
PHILIP HOYNE, U. S. Commissioner, Chicago.
NATHAN CORWITH, Capitalist.
OGDEN, SHELDON & SCUDDER, Financial Agents, Chicago.
GURDON S. HUBBARD, Capitalist, Chicago.
BALL, BLACK & CO., New York.
WM. H. OVINGTON, Secretary West Division Ry Co., Chicago.
WM. H. BRADLEY, Clerk of U. S. and Circuit Courts, Illinois.
JOHN V. FARWELL & CO., Dry Goods.
FIELD, LEITER & CO., Dry Goods.

SHEET MUSIC, ETC.

LYON & HEALY,

Wabash-av., corner of Sixteenth-st.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

SHEET MUSIC,

MUSIC BOOKS,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

AND

GENERAL MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

The Largest Stock and Most Complete Assortment in the City.

BRANCH, 287 WEST MADISON-ST.

CLOTHING.

THE GREAT

WARDROBE.

Reading our advertisements is very well, so far as it goes, but to see the big and choice stock of Clothing, at low prices, you must come to the store.

MABLEY & HULL,

122 West Madison-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved December 21, 1871, entitled "An Act for the construction of a public building at Chicago, Illinois," and of instructions received from the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this office up to Thursday, the 1st day of February, 1872, at 12 m., for the sale to the Government of any one of the twenty-four blocks of land nearest to Block 118, School Section Addition; that is to say, any one of the blocks within the boundary of Randolph-st. on the north, Jackson-st. on the south, Wabash-av. on the east, and Fifth-av. on the west, in the city of Chicago, Illinois. It is desirable, in submitting proposals, that the several proprietors in each block should unite in making a single proposition for the sale to the Government of the entire block. Each proposal must specify the limit of time within which the Government shall have the privilege of taking the lands on the terms offered. Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for sale to the Government of block, or portion of block, bounded by——sts."

Proposals should be addressed to Jas. E. McLean, Collector of Customs, Chicago, Illinois.
JAS. E. McLEAN, Collector.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1872.

INSURANCE.

LUMBERMAN'S INSURANCE CO., OF CHICAGO.

By the authority of the Board of Directors of this Company, I hereby call upon all parties owing it by loans, or otherwise, to make immediate payment of the same to me at the office of the Company, 396 West Monroe-st. J. C. HOAG, President. Chicago, Jan. 17, 1872.

State Insurance Co.

We will pay for policies, now, all that the assets will realize in the bankrupt court at the end of a year. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

LUMBERMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY.

$2,500 adjusted claims wanted. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LaBar & Bortree,

Commission Merchants and Flour Dealers, JUST REMOVED TO 79 WEST MADISON-ST.

BRICKS.

BRICKS.

We have 40 cars on track to-day, and they must be sold at some price to save demurrage. Buyers please call and make us offers. MUSSELWHITE & CO., Brick Commission Merchants, 67 West Lake-st.

TAGS.

HOUSE BELL.
LASTING
TRADE MARK.
COURT HOUSE BELL!
...bells!
...their turbulency tells
...affright!
...shriek,
...to the mercy of the fire, with the deaf and frantic fire; higher, higher, ...desire, ...endeavor, ...or never, ...pale-faced moon."—Poe.
THE BEAUTIFUL MEMORIAL OF CHICAGO'S GREAT FIRE is the metal of our city's Faithful COURT HOUSE BELL. For years ...weal or woe; for years it has ...monstration of joy or sorrow; ...completion of all those Public ...beautiful city ...the Lakes and ...acted its part in all ...national, municipal, military, ...forever by fire. The fact of its ...of cannon used in the defence ...at the time of the Indian ...additional interest, and renders it more dear and valuable to ...knowing that a desire, almost ...and wide for some souvenir ...we have succeeded in purchase ...of Mr. Thomas B. Bryan, ...custody of this city, the entire ...House Bell and have had a portion ...manufactured by the Bevins Bros. ...East Hampton, Conn., into ...and beautiful in shape, each ...little chime, and can offer ...at a price within the reach ...that as a GENUINE article ...be relied upon as ...of BONA FIDE AND GENUINE COURT HOUSE BELL. We ...certificates proofs too positive ...nature to be doubted by ...can further add that we are ...furnish further proof than ...ASSURANCES of the genuine.

(Copy.)
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, Dec. 23, 1871.
...to certify that, at a public ...of December, 1871, all of the ...Court House Bell, in possession ...to Mr. Thomas B. Bryan, of ...

J. McARTHUR,
W. H. CARTER,
R. PRINDIVILLE,
Board of Public Works.

(Copy.)
...SAFE DEPOSITORY, Chicago, Dec. 23, 1871.
...& Co.:
...certify, that except the portion ...alarm bell for this Institution ...the Chicago Court House Bell ...auction ordered by the Board ...this day been sold and delivered ...concerning it may be ...as genuine as the metal is ...respectfully,
THOS. B. BRYAN.
...accompanied by this certificate ...accompanies every bell manufactured ...box will be certified to at the ...turers.
...stock should be disposed of in ...in addition to offering our ...will afford retailers a QUICK PROFIT, we have had prepared ...photograph of our COURT ...which, elegantly mounted and ...advertisements, produces not only ...but a good aid in their sale ...will be sent with the first orders.

...BLACK & CO., THE CELEBRATED ...of New York City, are our ...Europe.
...Jewellers and the undersigned ...to our references in this ...list sent to dealers on application.
...ART & CO., 516 Wabash-av. ...CO., New York. ...to the following:
...President Union National Bank. ...Merchants' Savings, Loan ...President Chicago Savings Institution. ...President Fidelity Safe Deposit. ...S. Marshal, First District Illinois. ...Commissioner, Chicago. ...Capitalist. ...SCUDDER, Financial Agents. ...Capitalist, Chicago. ...New York. ...Secretary West Division R'y. ...Clerk of U. S. and Circuit Courts. ...& CO., Dry Goods. ...Dry Goods.

MUSIC, ETC.
...& HEALY,
...Corner of Sixteenth-st.,
...and Retail Dealers in
SHEET MUSIC,
MUSIC BOOKS,
INSTRUMENTS,
AND
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.
...Stock and Most Complete ...in the City.
...WEST MADISON-ST.

CLOTHING.
GREAT
WARDROBE.
...advertisements is very ...it goes, but to see a ...stock of Clothing, at ...must come to the
...EY & HULL,
...Madison-st.

PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS.
...an Act of Congress approved ...entitled "An Act for the construction ...at Chicago, Illinois," and of ...from the Hon. Secretary of the ...given that sealed proposals ...received at this office up to ...of February, 1872, at 12 m., for ...of any one of the twenty ...Block 119, School Section ...any one of the blocks within ...on the north, Jackson-st. ...on the east, and Fifth av. on ...Chicago, Illinois. It is desirable ...proposals, that the several proprietors ...unite in making a single proposition ...the Government of the entire ...must specify the limit of time ...Government shall have the privilege ...lands on the terms offered. ...endorsed, "Proposals for sale of ...block, or portion of block, bounded ...
...addressed to Jas. E. McLean, ...Chicago, Illinois.
JAS. E. McLEAN, Collector.
...DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1872.

INSURANCE.
...'S INSURANCE CO., CHICAGO.
...the Board of Directors of this ...upon all parties owing it for ...make immediate payment of ...office of the Company, 300 West ...
J. C. HOAG, President.
...Insurance Co.
...now, all that the assets will ...court at the end of a year. ...& BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.
...INSURANCE COMPANY.
...wanted. ...& BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.
...& Bortree,
...ants and Flour Dealers, REMOVED TO ...MADISON-ST.
BRICKS.
BRICKS.
...track to-day, and they must be ...demurrage. Buyers please ...MUSSELWHITE & CO., ...merchants, 87 West Lake-st.
TAGS.
...WILLSON & CO. ...CIAL PRINTING ...

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16.

Money continues to grow more abundant in New York. The last statement of the banks in that city showed that they had about $9,000,000 more loanable funds at their command than they had at the end of the previous week. So large an increase in the surplus money offered for loans has naturally created a speculative fever in railway stocks, but otherwise than this has not had much effect yet.

The advance in stocks has now been from 3 to 5 per cent on all the leading speculative specialties since a week ago. The rise has been so large that many holders will probably endeavor to realize, and a reaction is not improbable. Money is, however, likely to continue abundant, and another rise and a considerably higher average of prices before spring is not improbable.

In the local market there is a moderately active demand for money, but the banks are well supplied, and are willing to increase their loans on short time paper, though long paper is not much sought after.

Exchange has been in better supply for a day or two past, and sold yesterday and to-day between banks at from 50c to 75c per $1,000 premium. At the counter, bankers buy at from par to 1-10 discount, and sell at 1-10 premium.

THE PROPOSED INSURANCE LAW.

A bill is now pending in the Legislature for a general law authorizing the organization and providing for the government of fire and marine inland navigation, and life insurance companies in this State. The proposed law is a part of that system of general laws on special subjects by which it was intended in the new Constitution to place uniform restrictions and confer uniform privileges on all the separate corporations in each branch of business, and to put an end to the abuses growing out of the granting of special charters with special privileges to particular corporations. The bill in question is intended to make that system of wildcat insurance which has to some extent prevailed in this State impossible. As no law is ever found perfectly adapted to the purposes intended, this one may not prove entirely effectual, but will at least be a vast improvement on anything we have had heretofore. We understand that all the sound insurance companies doing business here regard the law as a good one, with the exception of two or three provisions, which they object to as onerous.

The first of these is to the effect that no insurance company of any other State shall do business in this State without first appointing an attorney, on whom process of law may be served; and that any service of process upon such attorney shall be a sufficient process upon the company "and a waiver of right to trial in any United States Court."

The bill as it stands now, does not say that this shall be a waiver on the part of the insurance company, but that is what is intended, and it is to this that the representatives of insurance companies of other States, doing business here, object, and with, what seems to us, good reason. If the resort to the United States Courts is abused, as is sometimes undoubtedly is, that evil should be remedied in other ways. There is no justice in making insurance corporations an exception to a rule founded on constitutional rights.

The next provision objected to is in Section 24, to the effect that no insurance shall be assumed on any building for more than three-fourths its actual value, and "no clause shall be inserted in any policy to relieve any insurance company, in case of loss, from the payment of any part of the cash value of the property destroyed, not exceeding the amount covered by insurance. If this provision became a law there would be no means by which an insurance company could protect itself from either the careless or the positive incendiarism of persons who might take gunpowder, petroleum, nitro-glycerine or anything else into their premises without invalidating their policies of insurance. Many of the most responsible and honorable insurance companies would doubtless withdraw from the State if so important a safeguard were entirely removed by law. The insertion of this clause, however, was induced by the artful manner in which the insurance companies generally have contrived to escape just liabilities by the insertion in their policies of a multitude of exceptional clauses, printed in such fine type that the intention evidently is to disgust and mystify the average business man who attempts to eliminate from the mass of legal phraseology a knowledge of what he may do and what he may not do, without invalidating his policy. Two-thirds of the holders of insurance policies are repelled from reading them by the manner in which the policy is got up. The other third who do try it, generally end with the conviction that in a large proportion of just losses it is optional with the company whether they will pay or not.

The bill provides also that it shall be no defence to a suit that the party was over-insured. To this the insurance companies object, though their objection does not seem well founded. If the companies induce incendiarism by piling up insurance on property to double its value they should be made to pay the penalty of their own recklessness. The insurance men have the remedy for "over-insurance" in their own hands, they refuse to insure any property for more than they believe it to be worth.

The only other clause of the proposed law, we believe, to which insurance men generally object, is one to the effect that the reports of the assets and liabilities of the companies made to the Insurance Commissioner shall be published by every agent of such company, at least once a week for two successive weeks, in some newspaper in the county where such agent is doing business. This provision looks as though it was intended to make the insurance companies bleed for the benefit of the country newspapers. There seems to be no legitimate requirement for such extensive publication. The insurance companies doubtless regard advertising as a good means of getting business, but we agree with them, that advertising should not be compulsory.

AN ENGLISH OPINION OF MR. BOUTWELL.

The following criticism upon Mr. Boutwell's financial policy is from the London *Economist*:

Mr. Boutwell's third statement revives the impression that seldom has the Finance Minister of a great country been less competent than Mr. Boutwell has shown himself to be. As was the case in his statement last year Mr. Boutwell is less fluent, and enthusiastic than he was at first in the utterance of stale protectionist heresies and of financial crotchets of his own, but, substantially, he is unchanged. His report contains little more than a statement of his adherence to the policy of heavy taxes to reduce debt, a lame excuse and vindication of his operations to convert the debt, which have come so far short of his intentions, and a suggestion to plant the industry of iron steam shipbuilding in the United States by an annual payment for five years of $15 per ton to the owners of the ships.

TRADE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Information received from San Francisco, by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, gives a cheerful view of affairs with the Australian line. The Nebraska, which arrived on the 4th of January, brought 117 passengers from Australia, 110 of whom were destined to Great Britain. She also brought a large mail, and 260 tons of wool, for Hartford, Connecticut.

The San Francisco papers furnish the following statistics of the trade of the port:

EXPORTS IN 1871.

	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
January	$1,221,616	$948,680	$2,170,296
February	836,274	1,711,411	2,547,685
March	1,069,706	1,975,761	3,045,467
April	1,030,159	1,354,271	2,384,430
May	988,294	1,438,559	2,426,853
June	718,115	1,656,541	2,374,656
July	953,355	1,287,905	2,241,260
August	1,637,934	1,739,496	3,377,430
September	1,692,150	2,331,441	4,023,591
October	1,310,363	776,944	2,087,307
November	1,015,161	1,195,800	2,210,981
December	1,114,601	1,127,878	2,242,479
Total	$13,988,038	$17,144,397	$31,132,435

The exports of merchandise and treasure for the past six years have been in the aggregate as follows:

	1865.	1866.
Domestic produce merchandise	$8,705,228	$11,495,648
Foreign and Eastern do	5,511,146	5,221,248
Treasure	45,484,536	56,286,577
Totals 1865 and 1866	$59,700,920	$73,453,473
	1867.	1868.
Domestic produce merchandise	$16,664,838	$17,821,909
Foreign and Eastern do	5,460,718	5,046,447
Treasure	48,224,237	36,358,091
Totals 1867 and 1868	$70,339,893	$59,226,347
	1869.	1870.
Domestic produce merchandise	$17,120,536	$17,135,702
Foreign and Eastern do	3,820,601	3,103,114
Treasure	37,287,118	33,508,480
Totals 1869 and 1870	$58,228,255	$53,748,296
		1871.
Domestic produce merchandise		$17,906,251
Foreign and Eastern do		11,037,323
Treasure		28,953,813
Total 1871		$57,987,387

The receipts of duties at this port for several years have been as follows, showing a considerable reduction from the year of 1868:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
January	$562,279.00	$532,097.97	$61,354.87	$545,107.63
February	666,491.00	602,340.00	595,900.59	458,579.70
March	790,731.21	780,447.40	802,310.04	606,121.20
April	650,604.28	554,882.65	679,429.64	565,731.28
May	672,534.18	605,030.24	629,126.28	659,152.71
June	652,302.19	675,001.81	800,427.08	615,982.31
July	697,262.27	842,814.74	582,188.88	659,095.92
August	781,261.89	749,589.56	769,963.43	702,991.22
September	720,173.89	827,823.05	828,727.44	802,120.29
October	731,272.64	630,238.05	632,388.94	715,237.88
November	762,862.88	693,478.45	505,615.18	502,279.42
December	636,802.81	526,664.68	453,714.90	537,358.71
Total	$8,060,461.70	$8,322,378.14	$7,773,666.97	$7,378,270.42

The total for 1864 was $6,378,384.75.
The total for 1865 was $7,612,408.42.
The total for 1866 was $7,189,763.32.
The total for 1867 was $6,541,246.93.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Gold was a little firmer at this time this afternoon, but closed weak at 108¾@... Loans, 3@7. Clearings, $27,000,000.
Governments dull and steady.
Stocks buoyant. The shares most prominent in the upward movement were St. Paul, Northwestern, Wabash, Pacific Mail, Ohios, and Union Pacific. The European steamers brought a liberal supply of Northwestern preferred, and the corner in the stock was not renewed, though loans were made at ¼ per day.
Money easy at 5@6.
State bonds steady.
Sterling, 109½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	115 1-4	Coupons, '67	111 7-8
Coupons, '62	110	Coupons, '68	112
Coupons, '64	110 1-8	10-40s	109 7-8
Coupons, '65	111 1-4	Currency 6s	115 1-2
New 5s	110 1-4		

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93 1-2	Virginia, old	56
Tennessee, old	65 1-4	N. Carolina, old	33
Tennessee, new	65 3-8	N. Carolina, new	16
Virginia, new	54		

STOCKS—closed:

Canton	91	N. J. C.	112 1-2
Western Union	73 1-4	St. Paul	57 5-8
Quicksilver	38 3-4	Do pfd	81 3-4
Adams Express	91 5-8	Wabash	75 5-8
Wells Express	68	Do pfd	86
American Express	82	Fort Wayne	98
United States Express	81	Terre Haute	24
Pacific Mail	57 1-4	Do pfd	60
New York Central	99 1-4	Chicago & Alton	120
N. Y. Central scrip	95	Do pfd	122
Erie	34 3-4	O. & M.	43 3-8
Do pfd	60	C. C. & C.	93 1-2
Harlem	119	C. B. & Q.	138
Michigan Central	117	Lake Shore	92 3-8
Pittsburgh	114 3-8	Indiana Central	28
Northwestern	73 3-4	Illinois Central	129
Do pfd	91 1-4	Union Pacific stock	38 1-4
Rock Island	114 3-8	U. P. bonds	88 3-4
Milwaukee & St. Paul	57 3-4	C. P. do	102 3-4

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	4,869	2,902	3,091	1,519
Wheat, bu	26,905	12,600	1,063	.....
Corn, bu	100,273	38,439	17,329	7,270
Oats, bu	23,710	1,345	4,078	.....
Rye, bu	1,786	.....	1,043	.....
Barley, bu	11,580	750	1,728	.....
Grass seed, lbs	142,675	20,610	10,620	.....
Flax seed	.....	3,060	.....	.....
Broom corn, lbs	18,840	14,800	2,176	1,720
Cured meats, lbs	142,290	.....	801,434	257,670
Beef, brls	.....	.....	125	50
Pork, brls	771	41	100	240
Lard, lbs	235,610	790	274,964	183,960
Tallow, lbs	51,950	5,092	20,800	3,300
Butter, lbs	50,846	5,145	.....	2,710
Dressed hogs, No	5,197	396	1,675	643
Live hogs, No	14,369	6,233	2,250	.....
Cattle, No	2,316	541	1,281	.....
Sheep, No	1,343	411	.....	.....
Hides, lbs	259,155	115,968	214,350	29,800
Highwines, brls	289	140	350	.....
Wool, lbs	32,642	250	.....	3,600
Potatoes, bu	3,490	1,666	.....	.....
Lumber, m	1,253	121	608	37
Shingles, m	310	280	44	43
Lath, m	3	.....	16	.....
Salt, brls	1,200	.....	1,934	167

Withdrawn on Monday for city consumption: 3,839 bu wheat; 4,872 bu corn; 1,468 bu oats; 304 bu rye; 404 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 34 cars wheat; 264 cars corn; 39 cars oats; 4 cars rye; 25 cars barley. Total 386 cars, or 159,000 bu.

There was much less doing in produce circles to-day than usual, but not much change in prices. The receipts were fair in quantity in the leading cereals, but little was offered.

Highwines were steady at the recent decline, though other markets were again weak. Sales were reported of 250 brls at 87c.

Dressed Hogs were a shade firmer, being in good request at $4 80@4 85 for soft, $4 95 for choice, and $4 90 for the bulk of the hogs sold, being for good, smooth, shipping lots. Sales were: 1,611 head. The market closed firm.

Provisions were quiet, with no material change in prices. The trading was chiefly in mess pork, which opened firm, but eased off under the offering of more than was wanted by buyers. Lard was in some demand early, and yesterday's quotations were bid, but as holders did not seem anxious to sell buyers withdrew. Meats were not wanted, except a few green hams for smoking; they were quoted steady, with very firm holders. The principal feature of the market now seems to be a tendency to a weakness in pork, owing to the impression that the packers are now turning everything into pork, barrels being cheaper than a while ago. This is lessening the production of other hog products, which are relatively firm in consequence. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $12.95@12 97½; do seller February, $13.10@13.12½; do seller March, $13.30@13.40; do seller April, $13.55@13.60. Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.60; do seller February, $8 70; do seller March, $8.90@8.95; do seller April, 9c. Green meats at 4c for shoulders; 5½c for short ribs; 5½c for short clear; and 8@8c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4½@4½c for shoulders; 5½c for rough sides; 5½c for short ribs; 6½c for short clear. Boxed meats ½@⅜c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6@6½c. Sweet pickled hams, 8½@9c. Bacon quoted at 6@6½c for shoulders, 7@7½c for short ribs, 7½c for short clear, and 12@13c for hams. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, 8½@8¾c. Sales were reported of 2,000 brls mess pork seller the month, or cash, at $13.00; 500 brls do at $12.97½; 1,750 brls do seller February at $13.15; 500 brls do at $13.14; 1,000 brls do at $13.12½; 750 brls do at $13.10; 500 brls do seller last half February at $13.22½; 100 brls do seller March at $13.40; 500 brls do at $13.37½; 500 brls do at $13.35; 600 tcs lard at $8.60; 500 tcs do (and seller January and February) at $8.57½; 50 tcs do at $8.55; 350 tcs do (loose) at $8.65; most of the lard was sold last evening; 80,000 lbs shoulders (green) at 4¼c; 40,000 lbs do (cured) at 4½c; 50 boxes do at 4½c; 40,000 lbs clear ribs at 5½c; 300 boxes short clear seller February at 6½c; 20,000 lbs green hams at 8c; 80,000 lbs and 6,250 pcs do at 7c; 103 tcs sweet pickled hams at 8½c; 50 tcs yellow grease at 6½c; 30 tcs white grease at 7½c.

Flour was rather quiet. There was a fair demand, but in view of the light stocks many holders asked an advance of 25c per brl, which buyers refused to concede. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.50; 200 brls do (Big Leaf) at $6.62½; 100 brls do at $5.75; 30 brls do at $5 35; 130 brls do at $5.25; 100 brls do at $4 85; 100 brls do on private terms; 40 brls buckwheat flour at $6.00. Total, 11,000 brls. Also 10 tons middlings at $16.00 on track; 10 tons bran at $15.00 on track; 20 tons do at $15.50 delivered.

Wheat was again quiet and steady till toward the close at nearly the outside figures of yesterday, the improved tone of the New York market making our local holders rather conservative, though buyers were not particularly anxious to take hold at what they considered to be extreme prices. Liverpool was quoted unchanged, and deliveries here on the option or last half were rather small, so that there was no special reason for pressure. Nevertheless, the views of holders weakened toward 1 o'clock, and several of the shorts took advantage of the decline to fill in, giving a more active market than before noon. Seller February opened at $1.25, declined ½c, improved to $1.25½, fell to $1.24½, owing to a rumored decline in Liverpool, and closed at 124½. Seller the month sold at $1 23½@1.24½; and seller March at $1.26½@1.27. No. 2 spring closed at $1.26½. Other grades were firm but quiet. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.29½; 10,800 bu do at $1.28; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.24½; 28,800 bu do at $1.24; 15,000 bu do at $1.23½; 22,800 bu do at $1.23½; 25,000 bu do at $1.23½; 5,000 bu do at $1.23½; 6,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.19½; 800 bu do at $1.14½; 1,600 bu do at $1.14½; 800 bu do at $1.14; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.05. Total 119,800 bu.

Corn was rather quiet, and firm at ¼@½c advance on yesterday's prices, in spite of the fact that Liverpool was quoted lower. The greater firmness was probably due to the expectation that receipts will dwindle down to zero in corn, while other cereals will be allowed to come on as usual. It is understood that several of the railroads have decided to bring in no more at present, and that arrangements are in progress for storing large quantities along the lines of road tributary to the city. Then the bull element hope that arrangements will be made by which a part of that here can be moved out; at present, freight rates by rail are so much against the Chicago shipper as to practically exclude him from all business, and nearly all the corn now reported shipped from this city only goes through, without breaking bulk. Cash No. 2 sold at 41½@41⅝c,—principally at 41½c,—and closed at the inside. Seller February sold at 41@41½c, seller April at 43½@43⅝c, and seller May at 45½@45⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 25,600 bu No. 2 at 41½c; 118,000 bu do at 41½c; 33,000 bu do at 41½c; 800 bu rejected at 38½c; 4,400 bu do at 38½c; 400 bu ears at 39c; 400 bu do at 38c,—both on track. Total, 187,800 bu.

Oats were dull and a shade easier, though reported firm in New York. There were very few buyers here. Cash oats closed at 32½. Seller February sold sparingly at 33c, seller April at 34@34½c, and seller May at 37@37½c. Cash sales were limited to 7,400 bu at 32½c; 5,800 bu at 32½c; 600 bu rejected at 29½c; 6,000 bu by sample at 34c. Total, 22,000 bu.

Rye was quiet but firm, with buyers at 57c for No. 2 all through the season, and very light offerings. Sales were: 2,800 bu No. 2 at 67c. Rejected was nominal at 50½c.

Barley opened firm at 62c for No. 2, but soon weakened, and closed dull at 60½@61c. Seller February closed at 61@61½c. The lower grades were also weak. Cash sales were reported of 6,200 bu No. 2 at 62c; 12,000 bu do at 61c; 400 bu No. 3 (fresh) at 50c; 400 bu by sample at 76c; 600 bu do at 69c; 1,200 bu do at 59c. Total, 17,400 bu.

The following were the stocks of grain in store in warehouses in this city, on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Jan. 13, 1872.	Jan. 6, 1872.	Jan. 14, 1871.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 amber	1,230	1,395	.....
No. 2 amber	.....	656	121
No. 1 red	600	383	400
No. 2 red	2,055	4,693	1,770
No. 3 winter	1,445	8,154	349
No. 1 spring	33,528	32,267	329,000
No. 2 spring	1,294,019	1,208,618	2,219,251
No. 3 spring	59,993	55,265	147,326
No. 1 hard spring	7,472	.....	.....
No. 2 hard spring	36,588	37,638	.....
Rejected spring	28,417	29,157	27,627
No grade spring	914	998	6,799
Total wheat	1,466,321	1,379,224	2,730,813
CORN.			
White	.....	.....	.....
Yellow	39,976	38,731	32,495
No. 1	61,443	73,998	1,072
No. 2	4,146,164	3,346,079	467,736
Rejected	166,506	204,252	22,463
No. 2 kiln dried	.....	2,378	.....
Rejected do	.....	120	3,516
No grade	1,839	1,952	15,950
New No. 2	.....	.....	851,208
Total corn	4,415,928	3,667,513	1,397,890
OATS.			
No. 1	7,657	10,993	3,911
No. 2	886,089	752,714	467,735
Rejected	80,804	72,255	42,980
No grade	1,116	2,131	682
Total oats	975,666	838,003	542,028
RYE.			
No. 1	55,463	58,148	16,218
No. 2	229,984	234,920	55,082
Rejected	7,956	8,047	3,752
Total rye	293,583	301,115	75,052
BARLEY.			
No. 2	439,402	404,449	349,771
No. 3	106,481	124,375	61,303
Rejected	9,246	9,455	7,497
No grade	.....	.....	280
Total barley	555,009	538,279	418,851

Total, 7,706,597 bu. The wheat in store has increased 87,097 bu; corn, 748,415 bu; oats, 137,663 bu; barley, 16,820 bu. Rye has decreased 7,532 bu. Total increase during the week, 982,453 bu.

To this we should add 49,551 bu wheat, 372,105 bu corn; and 130,684 bu oats, afloat in the harbor, making a grand total of 8,258,943 bu of grain of all kinds in Chicago.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

The stock in New York, afloat in barges and canal-boats, are not included, which were, on the 30th December, 1871: Wheat, 204,900 bu; corn, 159,260 bu; oats, 185,500 bu; barley, 289,660 bu, against 510,652 bu wheat; 29,200 bu corn; 357,558 bu oats, and 1,88,320 bu barley at the corresponding date in 1870.

During the two months ending Sept. 30, 1871, the imports of wheat into Marseilles comprised 291 cargoes, containing 565,400 qrs of wheat, against 219 cargoes for the two months ending Nov. 30, containing 518,298 qrs of wheat, and from Dec. 1 to 15, 53 cargoes, containing 96,559 qrs of wheat, or an aggregate of 1,180,255 qrs in 4½ months—equal to 9,442,040 bushels.

From the 14th of December, 1871, to the 21st of the same month, the number of cargoes of wheat in transit for the United Kingdom was diminished 108 cargoes, and were at that date 155 less in transit than at the corresponding date in 1870. The average quantity of wheat per cargo is about 2,971 qrs, or 23,768 bushels; or 8,390,104 bushels Dec. 21, 1871, against 12,074,144 bushels Dec. 21, 1870, or about 4,000,000 bushels less supply to come on the markets of the United Kingdom during January and February this year than last year. The farmers' deliveries of home-grown wheat in the United Kingdom are about the average of the last few years. The diminished prospective supply is the probable cause of the recent advance in the market of the United Kingdom.

The stock of wheat in Liverpool, in bushels, including flour estimated as wheat, was on the 31st December, 1871, equal to 4,664,558 bushels, against 3,427,800 bushels December 31, 1870, and against an average of the last eight years of 4,116,640 bushels.

There were on the 21st of December, 1871, afloat for the United Kingdom 353 cargoes of wheat and 60 cargoes of corn against the previous week; 461 cargoes of wheat and 69 cargoes of corn, and against 508 cargoes of wheat and 123 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1870, and against 444 cargoes of wheat and 172 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1869.

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and sea-board ports, frozen in on the New York canals, and in transit by rail Jan. 6, 1872:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	3,867,615	853,300	2,741,385	235,938
Albany	18,700	51,000	108,000	92,000
Buffalo	476,000	456,600	615,400	185,122
Chicago	1,396,323	3,849,859	824,381	528,030
Milwaukee	1,318,609	107,360	107,554	54,930
Duluth	13,900	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, Dec. 30	437,147	387,864	202,460	38,713
Detroit	163,440	22,436	145,021	21,890
Oswego Dec. 1	736,382	227,949	200,467	38,851
St. Louis	449,536	124,288	126,782	33,478
Boston	11,100	277,912	269,182	60,088
Toronto	29,873	1,374	54,938	21,301
Montreal	222,484	352,758	12,620	19,200
Philadelphia	346,800	196,733	337,000	122,800
*Baltimore	140,000	236,000	80,000	30,000
Amount afloat on New York canals	1,115,330	1,053,212	623,075	480,054
Rail shipments for week	39,433	339,668	90,053	62,859
Total Jan. 6, '72	10,844,473	8,350,627	6,860,247	2,064,334
Total Dec. 30, '71	10,501,053	7,617,461	6,217,291	2,428,854
Total, Jan. 7, '71	10,022,854	2,370,496	3,477,893	1,473,837

*Estimated.
†The amount afloat in New York not included.

The foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending Jan. 9, 1872, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.
Liverpool	915	100	793,839	3,145,806	208,745
London	1,416	25	10,000	89,117	71,058
Bremen	.....	.....	286,852	236,801	.....
W. Indies	562	488	71,821	162,386	1,300
Br. Colonies	251	57	.....	964	.....
Br. Guiana	73	57	10,000	3,050	.....
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	.....	.....	18,156	.....	.....
Cadiz	200	100	.....	1,111	.....
				218	
Total	3,418	777	1,189,848	3,639,453	281,103
W'k Jan. 2, 1872	2,391	2,258	3,915,320	7,237,014	393,334
W'k Dec. 26, 1871	4,385	2,979	4,778,862	4,045,159	741,653
W'k Dec. 21	2,251	2,853	5,298,944	4,609,291	1,496,998
W'k Dec. 13	3,549	3,128	5,021,062	2,599,643	684,923
W'k Dec. 6	1,451	2,527	2,231,377	3,034,292	1,162,932

And 131,408 lbs butter, 13,376 lbs grease, 16,967 lbs stearine.

And from Nov. 1 to Jan. 9, inclusive, for three years:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	28,282	22,636	12,659
Beef, pkgs	25,874	31,386	15,186
Lard, lbs	33,833,507	12,316,172	4,514,281
Bacon, lbs	34,452,291	11,301,437	7,172,845
Butter, lbs	1,189,022	304,663	208,842
Cheese, lbs	10,008,897	8,207,379	4,444,982
Tallow, lbs	.....	3,034,929	5,920,131

Imports of provisions into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the eleven months ending Nov. 30, for three years:

IMPORTS.

	1871. cwts.	1870. cwts.	1869. cwts.
Pork, fresh	29,441	22,876	15,920
Pork, salted	244,405	170,591	137,252
Beef, salted	218,528	141,461	189,063
Beef, fresh	19,473	8,439	10,446
Bacon and hams	917,229	487,310	668,175
Meats	33,651	85,788	57,178
Lard	421,235	181,479	224,899
Butter	1,234,343	1,013,866	1,080,245
Cheese	1,145,800	883,238	854,876
Tallow	1,333,720	1,283,059	901,748

The following figures, taken from the Paris *Journal des Economistes*, are of interest, as showing the estimated production of wool in those countries which contribute to the European and American consumption of that staple:

ESTIMATED WOOL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD IN 1871, IN POUNDS OF 454 GRAMMES:

England	159,960,000
Australia	152,800,000
Van Diemen's Land	6,136,000
New Zealand	28,875,000
Cape of Good Hope	38,000,000
La Plata	138,000,000
East Indies	18,797,000
Russia	90,760,000
Sweden	6,082,000
Norway	6,395,000
Greece	7,618,000
Denmark	7,031,000
Germany	52,080,000
Holland	6,136,000
Belgium	3,500,000
France	91,118,000
Spain	74,433,000
Italy	24,840,000
Austria	31,075,000
Switzerland	1,336,000
United States	177,000,000
Total	1,121,519,000

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* tells the following pretty little story about St. Louis: it is evident that the good people of that city need to send a reporter to New York, as well as to Chicago, to supervise the statements of commercial transactions for their benefit:

In one instance last summer certain packages of tea went to St. Louis from San Francisco, and, there being no sale, they were shipped first to Cincinnati and then to Philadelphia. At this last point, an enterprising St. Louis merchant discovered the tea, bought it, and bore it back in triumph to that city, loaded with the cost of intermediary expenses, insurance and transportation. It is evident that St. Louis is not a tea market, though we learn from the *Trade Report* of that city that about 10,000 packages arrived there during the past year, overland.

A few facts in regard to the distribution of sundry cargoes of tea arrived at San Francisco, and of which we have record, may not be uninteresting. The figures represent packages:

New York	63,747	50,000	33,747	12,700
Chicago	9,087	4,600	4,487	2,100
Philadelphia and Cincinnati	645	398	250	.....
Boston	9,071	2,100	6,971	1,800
San Francisco	15,335	5,000	9,210	5,750

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was weak, opening at $1.24½ and closing at $1.24 seller February. Corn was quiet and easier, closing at 41½c seller February.

Review of the Chicago Daily Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16.

BUTTER—The past week has witnessed no important change in the condition of the market for this article. For good to choice grades a steady demand exists, and, as the offerings of such continue moderate, prices keep well up; but low grades are in excessive supply, and, in the absence of an active movement, either on the part of speculators or shippers, the feeling is depressed. Nominally, prices are unchanged, though sales are chiefly at inside and medium figures. We quote: Choice dairy, 20@24c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14@17c; inferior to common grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Trade has steadily improved since the date of our last weekly review, and a better, firmer feeling prevails. Cotton bagging is in light supply here and at the East, and on some of the leading brands a sharp advance has recently taken place. Gunnies are also very firm, and tending higher. Other goods in the line remain quiet and steady. Prices now range as follows: Stark, 36½c; Lewiston, 34c; Philadelphia, 35c; American, 32½c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, 21@22c; gunnies, single, 19@20c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIAL—The favorable weather of the past week has witnessed unusual activity in this branch of trade, and the market is still characterized by exceeding firmness. Prices range as follows: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35@40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 per brl.

BEANS—A good demand is reported and the market is firm at about last week's prices. Some choice lots of navies have sold at a slight advance on quotations, but most of the sales are within the range of $1.85@2.25. We quote: Common, $1.50@1.65; medium, $1.75@1.85; good to choice, $2.10@2.35.

BROOM CORN—Is dull and again easier. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 per ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@120.00; and choice hurl at $140.00@160.00.

COOPERAGE—Is in fair demand, and steady. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.55@1.60; lard tierces, iron-bound, do at $1.60@1.65; wood-bound do, $1.75@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $25.00@28.00 for pork brls, and $8.50@9.00 for flour brls.

CHEESE—Only a limited business is doing in this staple, and the general market is easier than a week ago. For prime Eastern factory there is some show of firmness, as the supply of such is meagre, but Western grades are freely offered at a concession from quotations. We repeat our list, as follows: New York factory, genuine, 15½@16c; do imitation, 14½@15c; Western factory, 13@15c; Ohio factory, 14@15c.

COAL—The coal trade continues slack, but there is no visible softening in prices, the reduced condition of the stocks serving to buoy the market. The following are the current rates: Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.50; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.60; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Wilmington, $6.50.

CIDER—Sells at $6.00@8.00 per brl, according to quality—chiefly at $6.50@7.50.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Dealers report the demand unusually active for the season, and the buoyant tone that has characterized the market for some time past is still prevalent. We note a sharp advance in many descriptions, and revise our list as follows:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.05	@	1.10
Acid, oxalic, lb	38	@	40
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	70	@	75
Ammonia, carb., lb	22	@	25
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	.....
Beans, Tonqua, lb	80	@	85
Borax, ref., lb	37	@	40
Blue-vitriol, lb	14	@	16
Corrosive sublimate	1.20	@	1.25
Cream tartar, pure, lb	42	@	45
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.45	@	1.50
Glycerine, 1-lb bulk, lb	33	@	38
Gum camphor, lb	80	@	85
Gum opium, lb	6.50	@	.....
Gum shellac, lb	45	@	50
Glue, white, lb	38	@	45
Iodine, lb	12.50	@	.....
Lye, conc, case	6.00	@	.....
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.25	@	5.50
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00	@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.40	@	1.60
Oil lemon, Sanderson's	6.00	@	6.25
Potassa, chlor., lb	65	@	.....
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@	.....
Potassium, iod., lb	9.50	@	.....
Potash, Babbitt's, case	8.00	@	.....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@	2.75
Red precip., lb	1.40	@	1.50
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.25	@	2.50
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50	@	.....
Sal epsom, lb	4½	@	6
Silver nit., cryst., oz	1.15	@	.....
Soap, castile, gen., oz	14	@	.....
Sulphur, oz	5	@	6

EGGS—Have been scarce during the past few days, and prices are higher. Fresh lots sold readily to-day at 35@37c, while preserved offerings were in demand at 25@27c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Business has not improved perceptibly, and the feeling of weakness recently developed is still a feature of the market. The stocks are by no means large, but in the absence of anything like activity in the demand prices are generally easy, the quoted prices being shaded all around. Figs, cherries, apples, and peaches have declined ½c during the week, as follows: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, 9@10c; Turkey prunes, new, 12½@13c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, old, $3.00@3.10; do new, $3.75@3.85; blackberries, 15½@16½c; pitted cherries, 35@37c; peaches, pared, 22@26c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10½@11½c; apples, new, Southern, 7@8c; do new Western, 7½@8½c; do new Michigan, 9@10c.

FISH—Slightly increased activity is noted in the fish trade, and prices are working firmer. No decided advantage has as yet taken place, but the general tendency now seems to be upward. We repeat our quotations as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $6.00@6.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $9.00@9.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples have arrived more freely and are a shade lower. Oranges are also in better supply and have declined 50c per box. Lemons are inactive and nominal. Cranberries are in fair request at about former prices. We quote: Apples from store, $3.00@4.25; cranberries, $8.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.50@7.00; oranges, Valencia, per case, $10.50@11.50.

GROCERIES—In this branch of trade another week has been passed. Both the local and interior demands appear to be confined to meeting actual current necessities, and the volume of business is small. Value have undergone no quotable change, though sugars and coffees are being held with decided firmness, and any material increase in the demand will result in an advance, as stocks are light, and can scarcely be replenished to sell at the prices now current. We quote:

CANDLES—Star, 19@19 1-2c.

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 21@22c; choice do, 22@23c; O. G. Java, 29@30c; Singapore, 25 1-2@26 1-2c; Costa Rica, 24 1-2@25 1-2c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-4@8c; Carolina, 9@9 1-4c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 12 1-4@12 3-8c; A sugar, 12 @12 1-2c; B do, 11 1-4@11 3-8c; XC do, 12 1-8@12 1-4c; C do, 12@12 1-8c; choice brown, 10 3-8@11 1-4c; fair do, 10@10 1-2c; New Orleans, 9 3-4@11 1-4c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.05@1.10; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 55@65c; good sugar-house syrup, 60@65c; extra, 65@68c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13½@14c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, 45@46c; pepper, 21½@22c; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8 3-4@9c; standard, 6 1-4@8 3-4c; German mottled, 7 1-4@7 3-4c; erasive, 5 3-4@6c; brown Windsor, 4 1-2@4 3-4c; palm, 4 @4 1-2c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9 3-4@10c; corn, 10@10 1-2c; laundry, 6 1-2@8 ½c; common 5@6 1-4c.

HAY—The demand for local consumption has fallen off some, but the outward movement continues active, and for pressed descriptions, in shipping order, full former rates are being realized. The supply of loose hay on wagons is liberal, and sales are slow at the quotations. The following are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.50@15.50; do loose pressed, $14.00@14.50; prairie, pressed, $9.50@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00@13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Prices range substantially the same as on the date of our last review, the only quotable change being in green frozen, which have eased off ½c. The demand continues fair, both on local and Eastern account, and proves sufficient to absorb the daily arrivals. We quote prices steady and firm, as follows: Green salted cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby scoured, cut or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand for this class of goods continues active for the season, and the market is strong at the late advance. The following is the new schedule of prices, and is based upon the recent advance in Pittsburgh:

Bar iron	4 2-10a	4 6-10
Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10a	6 c
Heavy band	4 8-10a	5 4-10c
Light band	5 2-10a	6 4-10c
Hoop	6 5-10a	8 7-10c
Oval	5 5-10a	5 8-10c
Round and square	4 8-10a	5 8-10c
Half oval and half round	4 2-10a	7 3-10c
Russia iron, perfect	5 1-10a	6 3-10c
Russia No. 1, stained	20	c
Sheet iron	18	c
Norway nailrods	5 4-10a	6 3-10c
German plow steel	7	a10 c
Bessemer plow steel	9	a10 c
Spring and tire steel	10 3-4	a12 1-2 c
	9	all c

LEATHER—A better trade is reported both on local and interior account, and the general market is firmer. No quotable advance has as yet taken place, but the present tendency seems to be upward. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@36c; line city per lb, 39@42c; kip, per lb, 80c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26@29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25@27c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@25c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@46c; harness, per lb, 39@45c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz $65.00@80.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—There is no change to note in this market. The demand continues fair. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	a37.00
Third clear, thick	40.00@42.50
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	a40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	34.00@35.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	30.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@28.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantling, 18x24 feet	20.00@26.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	a 4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.25@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—This market continues active, and prices are firm and tending higher. We quote:

TIN-PLATE—IC, 10x14, $11.50; do 12x12, $12.00; do 14x20, $12.50; do tern, $11.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab 9c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 35c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12 1-2c; 13 and 14, 12 1-2c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle 20 per cent discount.

NAILS—Remain firm at the advance noted a week ago. We quote: from 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d per keg, $5.00; 6d, per keg, $5.25; 4d per keg $5.50; 3d, per keg, $6.25; fine 3d, per keg, $7.50; blue 2d common, per keg, $8.50.

OILS—Trade is still slack, and prices remain comparatively steady. Linseed, carbon and lard oils are firm. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Carbon, 25c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 73@75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 83c; do boiled, 88c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bankoil, 90c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95@1.00; turpentine, 77@78c.

POTATOES—Under a large supply and light demand prices have been weak and declining since the date of our last review, the present range of prices being 80@90c for common mixed, and 90c@$1.00 for straight lots from store.

POULTRY AND GAME—Prices remain comparatively steady. To-day there was a slight advance in quail, as the receipts were light, but other descriptions were selling at about former rates. We quote: Chickens, dressed, per doz, $2.50@3.75; turkeys do, 9@11½c; geese do, per doz, $8.00@10.00; do live, $10.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50; prairie chickens, $2.50@3.00; quail, $1.00@1.25; rabbits, $1.25.

PAINTS AND COLORS—A light trade is doing in paints and colors, and values remain steady and unchanged. We quote:

LEADS.

St. Louis Lead & Oil Co., strictly pure	$11.50
Beymer, Bauman & Co., strictly pure	11.50
D. B. Shipman, strictly pure	11.50
John F. Weare, strictly pure	11.50
Railroad Colors	11.50
ZINC.	
Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Rochelle ochre	4.50@5.00
English Ven red	3.50@4.00
English orange mineral	14.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.00
Paris white	4.00@4.50
Whiting	2.50

PIG IRON—An active demand still exists, and a firm tone pervades the market. The supply is short and a further advance is talked of. The following are the prices current:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	$49.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	49.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	48.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	48.00
No. 1 Lake Superior, best	43.00
No. 1 Lake Superior, fair	42.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	46.00
No. 1 Missouri	42.00
No. 1 Hanging Rock	45.00

PAPER—Prices remain steady and unchanged, as follows: News, 13½@14c; book, 18@20c; common wrapping, 3½c.

PAPER STOCK—Is in good request, and the annexed quotations are firmly sustained: Cotton rags, mixed, 3½c; all cotton, mixed, 4½c; woollen rags, 1½c; woollen rags, soft, 7½c; manilla rope, 4½c; sacking, 3½@4c.

SALT—Is steady at the recent decline. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse, $2.20, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Were in better demand, and firm at previous prices, at $3.00@3.40 for fair to choice timothy, and $6.00@6.25 for clover.

TEAS—A steady fair business is doing at the annexed quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@90c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains steady at former rates. We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 50@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black round, 58@70c.

WOOD—The demand is small, and the following prices remain steady. We quote: Beech, $11.50@12.00; maple, $12.50@13.00; hickory, $13.50; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—This market is without important change. The demand keeps steadily in excess of the supply, and prices are strong, as given below:

Washed, fine, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, medium, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, coarse	58@62c
Unwashed, fine	30@40c
Unwashed, medium	38@43c
Unwashed, coarse	40@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	50@72c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

RAIL FREIGHTS—The following are the present rates per 100 lbs:

From Chicago to	Fourth class.	Flour and cornmeal.	Grain in bulk.	Salted bulk meats, in owner's risk
New York	85	1.30	65	75
Boston	70	1.40	70	80
Phila. and Balt	80	1.20	60	70
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	80	1.20	60	70
Montreal and Prescott	80	1.20	60	70
Toronto	60	70	35	40
Buffalo	50	70	35	40
Dunkirk	32½	65	32½	37½
Erie	55	65	32½	37½
Cleveland	27½	55	27½	32½
Detroit, Monroe and Toledo	25	50	25	30
Grand Rapids	25	50	25	30
E. Saginaw, Bay City and Wenona	25	50	25	30
Indianapolis	25	50	25	30
Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton	30	60	30	35
Newark, O	30	60	30	35
Wheeling	35	70	35	40
Washington, D. C	70	1.40	70	80
Charleston, S. C	85	1.70	.....	.....
Savannah, Ga	85	1.70	.....	.....

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,316	14,369	1,343
Tuesday	1,500	14,200	2,129
Total	3,816	28,569	3,472
Same time last week	3,312	30,875	2,279
Same time 1871	1,101	8,570	584

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,281	2,250	.....
Tuesday	.....	.....	.....

CATTLE—There were few changes, and none of importance, to note in connection with the cattle market. Eastern advices were hardly as favorable as yesterday, nor was the quality of the stock as good, but the fresh receipts were light, and stimulated by this fact holders were generally firm in their views, and the efforts of buyers to force down prices proved unavailing. There was fully an average attendance, buyers, butchers, feeders, and shippers being represented, so that while neither class was actively engaged the aggregate demand was large, and by the middle of the afternoon about all really desirable lots had been picked up. There were no extra, and few strictly choice, medium to good grades comprising the bulk. Sales were reported at $3.00@5.50 for common mixed lots; at $4.00@4.75 for common to medium, and at $5.00@5.25 for good to choice, chiefly at $4.50@5.50. A good many common and medium cattle were left over unsold and the market closed quiet and easy.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,300 lbs and upward	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat well-formed 3 year to 5 old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.60@6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers averaging 1,200@1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,000@1,200 lbs	4.75@5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800@1,100 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700@1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50@2.75

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
30	good shipping steers	1,198	$4 87½
19	good shipping steers	1,141	4.90
34	medium shipping steers	1,222	4.75
66	good steers	1,344	5.25
33	smooth fat steers	1,196	5.25
21	butchers' stock	1,048	4.00
12	butchers' stock	1,098	3.50
15	good shipping steers	1,348	5.25
18	good shipping steers	1,351	5.25
32	good shipping steers	1,433	5.50
19	butchers' stock	1,003	3.37½
17	choice steers	1,252	5.50
38	medium steers	1,229	4.75
34	butchers' stock	1,261	4.30
19	butchers' stock	1,111	4.37½
34	medium steers	1,166	4.75
23	good smooth steers	1,353	5.15
29	medium steers	1,141	4.50
75	good smooth steers	1,287	5.25
33	good smooth steers	1,305	5.30
10	fleshy steers	1,131	4.70
20	good steers	1,245	4.90
39	good steers	1,144	5.00
17	good steers	1,115	4.90
100	choice steers	.....	67.00
65	choice steers	1,243	5.50
30	choice steers	1,382	5.62½
24	good steers	1,275	5.35
19	butchers' stock	1,203	4.65
12	rough steers	1,210	4.90
13	cows	912	3.37½
73	good steers	1,382	5.25

HOGS—The supply was lighter than had been anticipated, and under a good packing and shipping demand the market ruled steady and firm, at the slight advance gained yesterday. The quality was not as good as last week, there being more common, coarse, uneven, and mixed lots, but the average was fair, and the bulk of the hogs sold at $4.30@4.45. Toward the close trade dragged a little, but about everything was worked off, and the market closed steady at $4 10@4 20 for common; $4.25@4.30 for medium, and at $4.35@4.55 for good to choice. A few car loads of extra brought $4 50@4.65. Among the reported sales were the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
115	221	$4.45	54	248	$4.25	51	228	$4.25
58	344	4.50	45	242	4.45	42	419	4.60
46	186	4.50	59	238	4.40	114	308	4.35
65	256	4.50	34	241	4.25	58	318	4.35
49	338	4.40	69	162	4.00	62	249	4.30
43	267	4.20	65	280	4.25	53	211	4.30
60	254	4.25	26	142	4.00	25	182	4.10
46	160	4.25	47	387	4.50	61	209	4.25
48	317	4.25	56	321	4.35	54	309	4.30
43	379	4.50	129	178	4.10	95	306	4.45
39	477	4.55	65	210	4.15	39	391	4.45
44	350	4.50	49	298	4.30	58	397	4.45
43	355	4.45	60	175	4.20	51	304	4.30
30	418	4.55	44	359	4.37½	56	246	4.30
57	180	4.10	54	240	4.20	60	266	4.30
62	249	4.35	57	307	4.25	54	229	4.30
69	151	4.12½	66	212	4.25	66	222	4.30
59	218	4.12½	47	285	4.30	61	280	4.30
99	298	4.40	45	316	4.35			

SHEEP—The market for this class of stock was active at full former rates. Eastern and local buyers competed, and, although the supply was large, about all sold. Some extra brought $7.25@7.50, while a few thin lots were closed out at $4.00@4.50, but most of the transfers were at $5.50@6.75.

Chicago Dry Goods Market.

The leading features of the dry goods market do not differ in any essential particular from those noted a week ago. The demand, though by no means urgent, is fully as good as usually witnessed at this season of the year, and, all things considered, is much better than could reasonably be expected. The stocks are in good working order, and interior dealers can find here as fine an assortment as in any of the markets of the country. In sympathy with the raw material, the general tendency of prices is upward. Among the changes during the past week we note an advance in several brands of brown and bleached cottons, and in stripes and cambrics, and quote as follows:

PRINTS.

Cocheco	12 c	Garner	11 c
Merrimac D	11½	Amoskeag	10
Dunnell	11½	Mourning	11
Richmond	11½	Mallory Pink	12
Sprague	11½	Wamsutta	8½
American	11½		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	15 c	Glasgow	13 c
Bates	15	Hartford	11

BROWN COTTONS.

Indian Head, 4-4	14 c	Medford	12½c
Indian Head, 3-4	11½	Atlantic P	11½
Atlantic A, 4-4	14	Agawam F	11½
Stark A	13½	Lawrence LL	11½
Great Falls E	12½	Utica C	11

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E	12½	Pepperell O	12 c
Nashua R	13½	Pepperell N	11½
Nashua O	12½	Massachusetts BB	12
Pepperell E	14	Dwight Star	13½
Pepperell R	13	Portsmouth P	8½

BLEACHED COTTON.

Lonsdale cambric	22½c	Blackstone, AA, soft	15 c
New York Mills	21	Hill, 4-4	16½
Wamsutta	20	Boot, E, 4-4	14½
Fruit of the Loom 4-4	17	Canoe, 3-4	8
Lonsdale, soft	17		

TICKS.

Swift River	12 c	Amoskeag, ACA	30 c
Amoskeag, D	18	Willow Brook	24½
Amoskeag, C	20	Minnehaha, 7-8	27½
Amoskeag, B	22	Minnehaha, 4-4	32½
Amoskeag, A	25		

DENIMS.

York, blue	26 c	Otis, CC, blue	17 c
Amoskeag, blue and brown	25	Warren, AXA, br'n	22
Otis, AXA, blue	22	Warren, BB, brown	20
Otis, BB, blue	20	Warren, CC, brown	17

STRIPES.

American, 3-3	13	Amoskeag, 3-3	18 c
American, 6-3	13	Amoskeag, 6-3	19

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag sateens	15½c	Canoe River	10½c
Pequot sateens	14	Bates	10

CAMBRICS.

Garner, 3-4	8½@ 9½c	Paper	12 @13 c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26s@30s. Wheat—Winter, 12s; No. 1 spring, 11s 9d; No. 2 spring, 11s 3d; white, 12s 9d. Corn, 31s 6d. Pork, 59s. Lard, 44s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—1:30 p. m.—Corn 31s 3d. Receipts last three days, 25,000 quarters, 7,500 being American.

LONDON, Jan. 16—5:00 p. m.—Consols, 92⅞. Bonds, '62, 91½; '65, 93½; '67, 93½; 10-40s, 91½.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 16.—Bonds of '62, 96½@96⅝.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Rentes, 56f. 30c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—5.00 p. m.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 10½d; Orleans, 10½d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady.

Red winter wheat, 12s; receipts of wheat past three days, 25,000 bu; American, 8,000 bu. Corn, 31s 3d.

Cumberland middles, 33s 6d. Short ribs, 34s 6d.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.23½; No. 2, $ 22½. Oats steady; No. 2, 33c. Corn firm: No. 2, 41½c. Rye in fair demand, and higher; No. 2, 67c. Barley steady; No. 2, 61½c.

HOGS—Quiet and unchanged, $4.15@4.25.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; $12.75@13.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—COTTON—Declined; middling uplands at 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.25; common to good extra, $6.50@6.85; good to choice, $6.80@7.40; white wheat Western extra, $7.35@7.50; extra Ohio, $6.75@7.45; St. Louis, $6.80@9.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 spring in store, $1.53@1.55; No. 1 spring, $1.57@1.58; winter red Western, $1.60@1.64; amber, $1.67@1.70; white, $1.68@1.73; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, $1.57@1.57½; in store, $1.55. Rye firm; Western, 92c. Barley active; Canada West, $1.15; Bay of Quinte, $1.20. Malt unchanged. Corn less active; receipts, 39,000 bu; new mixed Western afloat, 73@75c; old Western mixed in store and afloat, 77@80c. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts, 20,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 54@58½c.

EGGS—Firm at 40@42c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 19½@21½c. Sugar, raw, unsettled; fair to good refining, 9½@9¾c; Cuba, 8½@9½c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 45@66c. Rice steady at 8½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½@13½c; refined, 23@23½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 69c.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade firmer; new mess, $14.25; old, $13.25; prime, $12.25; new prime mess, $11.50@14.00; mess for March and April, $14.50; May, $14.75. Beef quiet; mess, 9@11c; extra, 11@13c; hams dull at 23@25c; tierce quiet; prime mess, 16@18c; India mess, 19@21c. Dressed hogs firmer at 5½@5⅝c. Cut meats dull and unchanged; middles dull; short clear, 7¼@8c; long clear, 7¼@7½c; bellies, 8½c. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam, 9@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 11@23c; State, 22@34c.

CHEESE—Steady; 11@14c.

WHISKEY—Lower at 90@90½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, but restricted; shipping facilities checks business, and prices unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn easier; high mixed on track, 41c; No. 2, 40½@44c in elevator, according to location, closing at 40c. Oats dull; a shade lower on mixed; on track, 35c; No. 2, in elevator, 37½@38; mixed, sacked, 43@44c. Barley, unchanged. Rye easier; No. 2, 80@82c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal. Dry salt meat, jobbing lots, loose clear ribs, 6c; clear, 6½c; sacked lots, ¼c higher; some sound lots changed hands, private terms, supposed to be a shade off. Bacon—Jobbing and order lots, shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7¼@7½c. Lard active at 8½c.

HOGS—Closed firmer, ranging at $3.80@4.30; bulk of sales at $4.00@4.15.

CATTLE—Steady; $2.50@5.50

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania, $1.58@1.63. Corn steady; mixed Western, 68@70c. Oats, 52@54c.

PROVISIONS AND WHISKEY—Unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 16.—COTTON — Quiet and steady; middling, 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Active and firm; extra family at $6.75. Wheat, firm. Corn, oats, and rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Active and very firm. Demand principally for clear rib, bulk, and bacon sides, but prices unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet and steady at 89@90c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and held firm; high mixed, 47½c; low, 47½c; yellow, 48½c. Oats dull and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—Steady at $6.10@6.11.

HOGS—Steady, at $5.19.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agency.
H. H. CHANDLER, Authorized Advertising Agent for all Chicago Daily papers, and receives advertisements for insertion in any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. Office, 68 South Canal-st.
Agents of Art.
CHASE BROS. & CO., 29 West Randolph st.
JONES & SELLERS, 209 West Randolph st.
Aluminous Sheathing and Carpet Paper.
J. R. LAWRENCE & CO., 250 East Lake-st.
Architects.
R. BURLING & CO., 16 Congress st.
GEO. O. GARNSEY, 472 Wabash av.
HENRY L. GAY, Room 5 Board of Trade.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 12 Peck-court.
MERRICK & STREET, 6 South Canal st.
JAMES MURDOCH, 274 Wabash av.
W. H. PHELPS, 204 1-2 Michigan av.
ROSE & WILCOX, 34 South Canal st.
S. M. RANDOLPH, Rice Bldg, Randolph & Jefferson
ADAM L. ROBB, 274 Wabash av.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 43 Hubbard court.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, 468 State st.
Auction and Commission.
PETERSMITH (late 75 Clark), 122 Blue Island av.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 669 State st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av. cor Washington-st
Assayer and Analytical Chemist.
C. GILBERT WHEELER, n. w. cor. Wab. av & 22d.
Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 171 E. Randolph-st. old stand.
Bags and Wrapping Paper.
GEO. B. NOYSE & MESSINGER, 441 and 443 W. Lake
Banks.
J. M. ADSIT, 322 Wabash av.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 134 West Twelfth st.
A. C. & O. F. BADGER, 682 Wabash av.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 125 W. Ran.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 10 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 475 Wabash av.; also, BRANCH corner Canal and Washington sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, S. W. cor. Hal. & Rand.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 84 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 45 West Washington st.
SCANDINAVIAN (Ferd. S. Winslow), Nixon Bdg.
N. TUCKER & CO., 71 Canal st.
Normal Banking Co. SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO., 128 Archer av.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B—37 W. Mad.
Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
WM. POTTLE, 746 W. Lake st.
Bedding.
A. S. ESMAY & CO., 217 West Madison st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 23 West Randolph st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.
Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph st.
Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI & MONHEIMER (Phelan & Collender tables), 755 and 757 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines st., and 541 Wabash av.
JOHN ATWATER, 113 Fifth av.
BLISS & SNOW, 66 South Canal-st.
CLARK & EDWARDS, 196 West Randolph st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 16 W. Rand.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 103 to 107 Canal
EMERSON & STOTT, 323 West Madison st.
GAZETTE PRINTING CO., 63 South Canal st.
J. M. W. JONES, 68 S. Canal st and 509 Wabash av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 7 East Randolph st.
MILLARD & DECKER, Mad. st., 2d door e. of bridge
STYLES & POWLIS, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., succeed Spalding & LaMonte, 165 South Canal st., and 524 Wabash av.
JOHN HOSMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 399 Wabash-av.
SMEAL, ERDMANN & CO., 80 East Harrison st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash av.
CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY, 194 West Madison-st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 783 State st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 6 & 7 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 99 W. Randolph.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
BULLOCK BROS., cor Wab. & 21st, & 244 W. Mad. st.
P. HARKINS, 811 State and 344 West Randolph-st.
P. KELLER, 548 Wabash av.
J. B. LAMKIN, 187 West Madison st.
NASH & BURKE, 292 West Madison st.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)
DOGGETT, BASSETT HILLS, 522 Wabash av.
FLEMING BROS. & CO., 239 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 575 State st.
GOLDMAN BROS., 735 Wabash av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Mich. av., N. of Tremont.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 200 Michigan av.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, Mich. av., op. Trem't.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 234 Mich. av. cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op Tr't
M. D. WELLS & CO., 618 Wabash av.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 231 Mich. av.
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.
JOSEPH PRATT, 201 Mich av. bet Cong. & V. Buren
Brick Machines.
U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO., 116 South Clinton-st.
Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 651 Wabash av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 255 East Washington st.
Z. B. TAYLOR, 70 North Clinton st.
Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal st.
Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.
ANDERSSOHN & WISSELL, 179 No. Dearborn-st.
Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 205 West Washington-st.
Carpets.
DRAKE & WETHERELL, cor. Wab. av. and 21st st.
S. NICKERSON, 178 and 180 East Madison st.
Carpets, Bedding, &c.
E. P. HOLLISTER & CO., 10 and 12 North Canal st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
Carriage Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal st.
Carriage Hardware.
BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 77 East Lake-st.
Cement.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 108 E. Monroe st.
Cemeteries.
GRACELAND CO., 176 West Washington st.
Chemical Works.
HUYCK & KNOX, 35 W. Lake st.
Cigars (Wholesale.)
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 517 State st. (temporarily.)
Cloaks and Cloakings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Michigan av. cor. Jackson.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 587 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 638 West Lake st.
Clothing (Retail.)
C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 795 Wabash av.
H. H. HUSTED, 273 State st.
HATCH & CO., 192 West Madison st.
MARLEY & HULL, 122 West Madison st.
WITKOWSKY, formerly DeGraff (boys), 263 W. Mad.
Clothing (Wholesale.)
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams st.
H. W. KING & CO., 34 and 36 South Canal st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 479 to 483 State
Clothiers (Wholesale.)
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 179 Michigan av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av & Wash. st.
Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & HUNT, 17 South Halsted st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 892 Wabash av.
Coffee, Teas, Spice, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 259 South LaSalle st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River st.
Commissioner of Deeds.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 3 Congress Hall.
SIMEON W. KING, 178 West Madison-st.
Commission Merchants.
BENNETT & WEBSTER, Board of Trade Building, Room 11
G. D. DICKINSON, 287 Michigan av.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., 8 S. Canal st. Room 1.
FRANCIS & WEBBER, 58 and 60 West Madison st.
C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., 97 West Madison.
MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT, 182 West Washington st
MORSE, WARD & CO., 227 East Washington st.
C. A. MAIR & CO., 231 East Washington st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO. (grain) 259 S. Randolph st.
POPE & DAVIS, 45 W. Washington st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 34 and 36 Canal st.
REDMOND & CO., s. side Mich. av., N. of Congress st.
RUMSEY, WILLIAMS & CO., 43 S. Canal-st., Room 1.
STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 45 and 47 Market st.
H. P. STANLEY & SON (Fruit), 764 Mich. av, Lake ft.
TREGO, KELLOGG & CO., 16 Board of Trade B'ld'g.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 75 Market st.
WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.
Confectioner.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.
Confectionery (Wholesale.)
M. E. PAGE & CO., 58 S. Green st.
DAWSON & SHIELDS (Late 77 S. Clark), 33 S. Green.
Cotton and Woollen Manuf's Supplies.
ENOS BROWN & CO., 38 South Canal st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 814 State st., Room 6.
HINRICHS & SONTAG, 656 State st.
F. & E. JAEGER, cor Canal & Taylor, office 41 W. Lake.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 534 South Canal st.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 201 E Madison st.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av
Cutlery and Firearms.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 1052 Indiana av.
Cutlery (Wholesale).
RANDALL, HALL & CO., 915 West Lake st.
Coal Dealers
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.
Dentists.
J. B. BELL, 487 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 550 Michigan av.
J. N. CROUSE, 652 Wabash av., bet. 13th and 14th sts.
M. B. CLEVELAND, 307 West Monroe st.
M. S. BEAN, 550 Michigan av., bet. 15th and 16th sts.
ELLIS & HAMILTON, 964 Wabash av.
L. EATON (for. 94 Wash.), Cottage Grove-av., cor. 25th.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park-av.
GEO. G. LEWIS, 245 W Madison (over J. B. Shay's).
J. L. NEWMAN (with O. E. Snyder), 50 W. Madison.
EDMUND NOYES, 209 West Washington-st.
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 853 Wabash av., cor. 18th.
M. W. SHERWOOD, 479 Wabash av.
E. D. SWAIN, 63 Aberdeen st.
J. F. THOMPSON, 10 North Carpenter-st.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 121 Eighteenth st.
Druggists (Retail.)
BLISS & SHARP, corner Wabash and 22d st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 816 State st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 634 Wabash av.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 619 State st.
LORD, SMITH & CO., Washington st, near Mich. av.
TOLMAN & KING, 53 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 18th
Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 205 Michigan av.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
BOWEN HUNT & WINSLOW, 123 and 124 Mich av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 329 Mad. st. & 139 22d st.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 604 Wabash av.
C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., cor Congress & State.
RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 548 Wab. av.
Dry Goods (Commission).
SHORNFELD BROS. & CO., 376 State st.
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 253 Michigan av.
Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 263 State st., and 93 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 264 W. Madison and 397 & 332 State.
Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS, JR., & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
A. J. MARKS, 707 Wabash av.
ALEX. PAGE & CO., 72 West Washington st.
Engravers (Wood).
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 W. Washington.
A. MAAS, n. w. cor. Lake and Canal, Room 5.
Engines (Saw and Grist Mills.)
C. & G. COOPER & CO., 10 and 12 West Randolph st.
Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 94 and 96 S. Clinton st.
Fire Brick.
ROBINSON & SON, 215 E. Madison (old place).
Fish (Wholesale).
E. E. BROMILOW & CO., 320 South Desplaines st.
Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRON WORKS, 217 219 S. Clinton
Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 So. Market-st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 70 East Twelfth st.
Furnaces, Steam Heating, Hotel Ranges.
LESTER, HERON, SMITH & CO., 1070 State st.
Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington st.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 322 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 201 Michigan av.
WM. W. STRONG, 353 to 359 W. Randolph st; branch salesroom cor. Wabash av. and Twenty-second st.
Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Companies.
ILL'S PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 243 & 245 So. Clark-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GEO. P. COSTIGAN & CO., 295 West Randolph st.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 125 29th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
N. E. PETERSON, 177 Twenty-second st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich. av. (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 222 Michigan av.
Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale.)
DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 39 and 41 W. Washington st
HART BROS., Mich. av. bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 234 Michigan av.
Grocers (Wholesale).
Durand Bros. & Powers, } Now DURAND & POWERS, s. w. cor Canal & W'sh'n
Durand, Powers & Mead, }
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 286 Michigan av.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin sts.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 631 Michigan av.
JAS. FORSYTH & CO., 154 and 156 W. Lake st.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 231 Mich av
GRAY BROTHERS, 275 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan av.
HARMON MESSER & CO., 52 River st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
KUSSEL BROS., 282 and 284 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 728 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
W. J. QUAN & CO., 30 River st.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
J. W. STEARNS & SONS, 63 North Desplaines st.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 28 South Canal st.
F. H. WILLARD & CO., Office 137 Throop st.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Grain and Provisions
D. H. DENTON & CO., 28 Union Central Building.
Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 122 West Washington-st
Grocers (Family).
JAMES B. HODGES, 571 State st.
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana av. and 22d st.
Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
P. GILLESPIE, 1059 State, cor. Twenty-second st.
MANDARIN T. WAREHOUSE, 58 W. Randolph st.
Gun Powder.
"DU PONTS" GUN POWDER, 247 Michigan av.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 724 State st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 138 West Randolph st.
Hardware (Retail.)
H. W. COOLIDGE, 245 West Madison st.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
WM. BLAIR & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st.
SEXBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hardware (Wholesale.)
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 57 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWARD HUNT & SONS, 187 Michigan-av.
LEATHER, HUNT & CO., 73 and 77 Lake-st.
LABAREE & NORTON, 71 W. Lake st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 265 and 267 State st.
Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 460 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co.), 20th & State.
MACKENZIE, 79 W. Madison and 432 State-st.
THOS. B. MORRIS, 272 West Madison st.
JAMES A. SCOTT, 334 Madison st.
Hats, Caps, and Furs (Wholesale).
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan av. and Washington-st
KING BROS. & CO., 547 Wabash av.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 291 W. Madison st.
Hair Goods and Jewelry.
F. CAMPBELL, 112 Twenty-second & 318 W. Madison.
Harness, Saddlery, &c.
BOYNTON & NOYES, 329 State st.
Hides, Pelts, &c.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 49 South Canal st.
J. JONAS & CO., 245 Michigan av.
Highwines.
KILIAN BROS., 49 South Market-st.
Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois st.
Homeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 704 State st.
Hops and Malt.
HULL LIDELL & CO., 9 Michigan ave.
Insurance (Fire).
O. W. BARRETT & CO., 293 Wabash and 15 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 111 W. Wash. st.
Insurance (Life).
CHICAGO LIFE, 193½ W. Washington st.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 279 Wabash av.
CHARTER OAK, 462 West Washington st.
ECONOMICAL MUTUAL, 475 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 479 Wabash av.
JOHN HANCOCK MUT., of Boston, 569 Wab. av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 131 22d st.
MANHATTAN (F. L. FAKE, Agt.), 49 Desplaines st.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, 132 Washington st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 62 South Canal-st
NATIONAL (Vermont), Room 15, cor LaSalle & Mon.
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, 441 Wabash av.
NEW YORK LIFE, O. P. Curran, 50 West Madison.
PROTECTION LIFE, 200 West Madison-st.
REPUBLIC, 334 West Monroe st.
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL, 285 W. Madison.
SECURITY LIFE, 755 Wabash av.
UNION MUTUAL (I. D. Boone, Agent), 346 Wabash
UNITED STATES (Samuel Greene), 83 W. Washington.
WORLD MUT., of N. Y. (J. A. Closser), 1055 Wabash
WASHINGTON (H. D. Penfield), 596 Wabash av.
Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton
LETZ & CO., Desplaines-st., Wayman to Carroll.
Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., nr Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 190 to 196 South Canal st.
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 306 West Madison st.
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 365 Wabash av.
GILES, 284 Wab. av., 247 W. Madison and 158 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 205 Michigan av.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison st.
C. A. MORSE, 223 West Madison st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State and 37 W. Madison st.
N. MATSON & CO., 481 Wabash-av.
A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash av.
E. F. NORRIS & CO., 465 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 58 W. Madison st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 946 State, & 200 W. Madison
STARK & ALLEN, 363 Wabash av.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 686 Wabash av.
Job Printers.
CRANDALL, 5 S. Jefferson st.
P. L. HANSCOM & CO., 328 Madison st.
HAZLITT & REED, 10 North Jefferson st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 35 and 37 S. Canal st.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BOHNER, 200 Mich av., near Congress st.
CASE & SAVIN, 16 Congress st.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton.
Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & CO., 522 Wabash av.
JAMES COCKROFT & CO., 499 Wabash-av.
Lawyers and Adjusters.
I. N. ARNOLD & GEO. I. WATERMAN, 481 Wab av.
FRANCIS ADAMS, 47 Peck court.
ALEXANDER & DEAN, 187 West Madison st.
JOHN C. BARKER, Room 2, 143 West Madison st.
BRAGG & LOMBARD, 309 W. Madison st.
AMOS G. THROOP, 24 Canal st, Room 13.
COUDY & CHANDLER, 391 Wabash av.
CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 454 Wabash av.
HOMER COOK, 135 West Monroe st.
CARTER, BECKER & DALE, 350 Wab. av. & 40 Canal.
DENT & BLACK, 740 Wabash av.
GEO. C. FRY, 34 South Clinton st., Room 5.
ISRAEL HOLMES, 886 State st., near 18th st.
JOS. B. LEAKE, 16 Nixon B'd'g, cor. Monroe & LaSalle
THOMAS S. McCLELLAND, 95 S. Canal.
MITCHELL & HANNAY, 494 Wabash av.
MOORE & CAULFIELD, s. e. cor. State and Madison.
PETERS, MOULDING & APPLETON, 529 Wab. av.
RICABY & JOHNSON, 107 Twenty-second st.
ROUNTREE & McHUGH, N. E. cor. LaSalle & Monroe
M. W. ROBINSON, 529 Wabash av.
SMALL & INGALLS, 481 Wabash av.
SIDNEY SMITH, D. J. SCHUYLER, 886 State st.
SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, 399 Wabash av.
TENNEY, McCLELLAN & TENNEY, 464 Wabash.
TURNER, BRAWLEY & TURNER, Madison & Canal
E. & A. VAN BUREN, 194 West Madison st.
HENRY WALLER, 180 West Washington st.
A. N. WATERMAN, 135 West Monroe st.
WILLIAMS & THOMPSON, 554 Wabash av.
WILSON, PERRY & STURGES, 479 Wabash av.
WALTE & CLARK, cor. 21st and Wab. & Mich av.
Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLEN & SON, 53 South Canal st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
P. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 407 West Lake st.
D. MERGENTHEIM & CO., 313 Michigan av.
PAGE, BRO. & CO., 35 and 37 South Canal st.
TURNER, BRISTOL & BAY, 177 and 179 State st.
Liquid Slating, School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 273 West Randolph st.
Lithographing and Printing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 23, 25 and 27 N. Clinton-st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 7 S. Jefferson.
Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State sts.
Locksmith and Bell Hanger.
J. P. WOLLENSAK & CO., 157 W. Randolph st.
Lumber.
J. SLADE, with C. Mears & Co., 3 E. Kinzie st.
Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
CHARLES NEALE, 189 Eighteenth st.
Map Publishers.
WARNER & BEERS (Maps), 62 and 64 West Lake-st.
Malt.
L. C. HUCK & CO. MALT CO., 18th and Canal-sts.
Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
FRANK DOUGLAS, 56 South Canal st.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.
Millinery Goods.
HOPSON & Co., 300 Michigan av.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale.)
D. B. FISK & CO., 57 West Washington-st.
GAGE BROS & CO., 961 Indiana av.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st
MAYHON, DALY & CO., 63 Michigan av.
Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.
RICE & THOMPSON, 519 West Madison st.
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.
Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av
Oysters and Fish.
F. J. RUTH SQUARE BRAND, 90 S. Canal st.
A. THOMAS & CO., 43 Eldridge st., rear 543 Wab. av.
Oils and Gasoline.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 68 Market st.
Paints.
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 103 West Randolph st.
Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 394 State st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 279 South Canal.
JNO. F. WEARE, 53 West Randolph st.
Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 317 Michigan av.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 and 346 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 17 South Jefferson st.
HAND & ELSWORTH, 141 West Randolph-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 57 North Jefferson-st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 55 West Lake.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 57 and 59 West Lake st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 5 E. Randolph st.
Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
J. J. McGRATH, 581 and 583 State.
F. E. RIGBY, 624 State-st.
T. G. SHEPHERD, 622 State st.
D. T. WALKER, 996 Wabash av.
Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 654 Wabash av.
Paper Collars.
PHILA. COLLAR CO. (C. A. Watson), 696 Wabash av
Pawnbroker.
A. GOLDSMID, 464 1-2 State st.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, s. e. cor. Wab-av. & 22d st.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 614 Mich av nr 18th.
Photographic Artist.
E. L. BRAND, 596 Wabash av.
Physicians and Surgeons.
G. D. BEEBE, 953 Prairie-av., A. G. BEEBE, 84 Park-av
LYMAN WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 388 State st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER, 276 and 614 Michigan av.
ESTY ORGANS (Storey & Camp), 409 W. Randolph.
W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan av.
LYON & HEALY, Wab. av. & 16th st, and 287 W Mad st
GEO. A. PRINCE & COS., 651 Wabash av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 61 Sixteenth st.
ROOT & CADY, 612 Michigan av.
Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 278 Wabash av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 86 Market, cor Washington
Platers in Nickel.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.
Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 51 S. Carpenter
Pumps.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 97 West Madison st., in alley
C. B. JARVIS, Steam Boiler Feeders, 67 & 69 Canal-st.
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 52 North Clinton st.
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av, foot Adams.
C. L. RICE & CO., cor. Canal and Harrison sts.
VOSE, DINSMORE & CO., 238 Michigan av.
R. R. Ticket Offices and Passenger Depots.
NORTH CHICAGO CITY RY. CO., 430 North Clark.
Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.
HENRY A. BROMLEY, 7 S. Jefferson, nr. Randolph.
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A. J. AVERELL, 600 Wabash av.
AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash av.
HEMAN BALDWIN, 677 Michigan av.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted st.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.
SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash av.
W. M. HITT, 468 Wabash av., & 230 West Randolph.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington st.
JAMES H. KEELER, 262 S. Halsted st.
N. F. MERRILL & CO., 122 West Washington st.
MEAD & COE, 79 W. Madison st., Room 4.
OLINGER & BALLARD, 389 Wabash av.
ROZET & ELLIS, 379 Wabash av.
E. C. STONE, 473 Wabash av.
SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.
SCHRADER BROS., 122 W. Randolph st.
GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 East Harrison st.
Reapers and Mowers.
WARDER MITCHELL & CO., 50 West Lake st.
Roofing Materials.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
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Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph st.
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Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 446 State st.
HERRING & CO., cor Fourteenth st. and Indiana av.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 58 West Madison-st.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 108 E. Monroe st.
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G. H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., 115 North Desplaines-st.
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
E. W. SPALDING & BROS., 23 and 25 N. Clinton st.
Saw Manufacturers.
BRANCH, CROOKS & CO., 4 Market st., near Lake.
Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 56 South Desplaines-st.
HOWE'S SCALES AND TRUCKS, 135 Mich. av.
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JAS. P. FOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie st.
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AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, 154 South Halsted-st.
"BLEES," J. H. LEROW & CO., 142 West Twelfth st.
ELLIPTIC, 282 West Madison-st.
GROVER & BAKER, 95 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
GOLD MEDAL S. M. CO., 99 W. Madison st.
MANHATTAN, 40 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 881 Wabash av.
SINGER (J. N. Wilkins), 25 South Desplaines st.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 125 S. Halsted st.
WHEELER & WILSON (FARRAR & WHEELER), 238 West Madison. Branch Office, 362 22d st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 571 Wabash av.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.
Sewer Builders and Drain Layers.
CHARLES GLADDING, 29 South Market st.
Shirts and Mens' Furnishing Goods.
WM. B. HARRIS, 70 West Madison st.
WILSON BROS., 661 Wab. av., and 69 W. Washington
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 16 State st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANF'G CO., 33 West Lake st.
Shutter Fasteners.
FRANCE'S PATENT, Temporary Depot, 13 20th-st.
Silver Plating and Bell Hanging.
D. A. FOOT & SON, 96 E. Harrison st.
Steam Fitting.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c.
EAGLE WORKS MANF. CO., 49 South Canal st.
Stencils and Stock.
C. H. HANSON, 54 West Madison st.
Stencil Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DeBARRY, 369 E. Madison.
Stoves (Wholesale.)
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st.
S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av. and Washington.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 321 Lake st.
WHITE & BOSSMAN, 146 West Madison st.
Stoves (Retail.)
BENJ. L. CLEAVES, 123 Fifth av.
Soaps (Toilet and Shaving.)
PIONEER MANF. CO., 51 and 53 South Canal st.
Stoves and Furnaces.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light-house.
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 215 West Lake st.
Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson & Michigan-av.
Tags.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.
H. WILLSON & CO., 56 West Lake st.
Tin Plate and Metals, Tinned and Japanned Ware.
FRANK STURGES & CO., 269 and 271 W. Harrison.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., Mich. av, nr V. Buren.
Tailors.
W. L. BARNUM, 463 Wabash av.
JOHN BEERS, 19 Congress st.
WM. CLINGMAN, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
S. F. COMSTOCK, 470 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 367 Wabash av.
WM. H. GRUBEY, 176 West Washington st.
W. C. GRUS & CO., 172 West Washington st.
JOHN B. HAFFY, 660 Wabash av.
CHAS. R. HYDE & CO., 63 S. Halsted.
GEO. F. HAINES & CO., 48 Peck court.
J. S. McFARLAND, 217 West Madison st.
W. H. REID, Draper and Tailor, 157 Twenty-second.
JOHN STEVENSON, Central Hall, Wab.-av. & 22d st.
HENRY TURNER, 114 West Madison st.
R. J. WALSHE, 503 Wabash av.
Transportation.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 519 State st.
Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 335 Wabash-av.
HASKELL & BRO., 478 Wabash av and 84 S. Halsted.
Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, and Braces.
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 14 W. Van Buren
MARSH & BOWLES, S. E. cor. State and 16th sts.
Tobacco Manufacturers.
HIBBEN & CO., 30 LaSalle st.
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C. H. JORDAN, 56 Curtis, near Madison st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 17 N. Clinton, near Randolph st
Vinegar.
CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, 331 and 333 Wabash av.
Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS. (Detroit), Chicago, 243 & 245 S. Clark.
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
DHAVEN & WALES, 44 LaSalle st.
SWAIN, BARNARD & CO., 36 and 38 Jackson st.
WOLF & MICHAEL, 11 and 13 W Madison.
Wire Cloths and Nettings.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 East Randolph st
Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
WARNER, MARSTON & FELIX, Mich av. & Jackson
VOLLOR, DAVIS & CO., 45 and 47 South Canal st.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 16 N. Jefferson
Window Glass.
PAGE & SPRAGUE, 306 and 308 Wabash av.
Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.
BURKITT & SUTTON, 253 W. Madison st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Beef and Mutton, on Hoof or Block, in Arizona.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each duplicate of the bid, will be received by the undersigned, at this office (No. 708 Market street, San Francisco, California), until 12 o'clock m., THURSDAY, February 29, 1872 (when they will be opened), for the supply and delivery, live or slaughtered, at each and every one of the military posts now or hereafter established in Arizona Territory, of all the beef and mutton that may be required for the troops stationed thereat, during the year commencing July 1, 1872. Proposals to express prices in United States paper currency. The supply will probably require about

2,000 BEEVES AND 1,000 WETHERS

Copies of the present contract and of the last previous one, with detailed instructions to bidders, upon which proposals should be based, can be obtained at this office, and from the Commissaries at the following places, viz: Yuma Depot, Tucson, and Fort Whipple, Arizona Territory; Santa Fe, New Mexico; San Antonio, Texas; Chicago, Illinois; St. Louis, Missouri; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Omaha, Nebraska; and Portland, Oregon.

Proposals will be received for one or any number of posts.

As guarantee that the contract will be executed if awarded, no bid will be considered without an accompanying deposit of $5,000 currency, or the official certificate of the Commissary at one of the above designated places that such deposit has been received by him.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved of accepting or rejecting any bid as may be deemed best for the interest of the United States.

M. D. L. SIMPSON,
Lieut. Col., A. C. G. S.

Office of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal., November 20, 1871.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S
WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

A most superb article. Warranted pure, and to preserve pickles. Ask for it. 331 and 333 Wabash-av.

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DR. C. BIGELOW,
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

Has for the last twelve years, in Chicago, gained a reputation above all others in curing NERVOUS, CHRONIC, and SPECIAL DISEASES. Send for his circulars. Rooms separate—you see only the doctor. Consultation free. OFFICE, 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., formerly 179 South Clark-st.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

The longest engaged and most successful physician in the West in all Chronic and Special Diseases (formerly 102 Washington-st.), is now confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, at 565 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Send stamp for circular. Separate rooms.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!
DR. J. KEAN,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.
Arrival and Departure of trains. Depot—Foot of Lake st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Fast New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:45 p m	10:45 a m
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	10:00 a m
FOR MUSKEGON, GRAND RAPIDS, ETC.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	.....	*10:45 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.

On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:30 a m	*8:30 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	‡7:00 p m	*7:20 a m
Cairo Mail	*8:30 a m	*8:30 p m
Cairo Express	‡7:00 p m	*7:20 a m
Springfield Express	*8:30 a m	*8:30 p m
Keokuk Passenger	‡7:00 p m	*7:20 a m
Gilman Passenger	*4:15 p m	*9:25 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*9:00 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*4:35 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:35 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
Depot—Corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	4:15 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:40 a m
Night Express	*10:00 p m	17:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 a m	*4:15 p m

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.
UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City fast Ex via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Joliet Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	‡9:00 p m	*6:15 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. ‖Daily. §Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	5:40 a m	8:00 p m
Special New York Express	9:00 a m	7:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	9:00 p m	6:30 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
Ticket Office in Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	6:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Dubuque Day Express	*9:30 a m	*12:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	3:00 p m	*7:00 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	4:30 p m	*9:35 a m
Aurora Passenger	5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	‡9:00 p m	‡7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*10:00 a m	1:30 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	1:15 p m	7:00 p m
Riverside and Hinsdale	6:15 p m	7:15 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.
Milwaukee Depot—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets, West Side. Freight Office at P., C. & C. Co.'s office, corner Halsted and Carroll streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Express	7:00 a m	8:00 p m
Momence Accommodation	3:55 p m	9:50 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
Ticket Office—Northeast corner of Clark and Lake sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	*8:30 a m	*3:45 p m
Pacific fast line	*10:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Pacific night express	*9:45 p m	*6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	*9:45 p m	*6:30 a m
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	*9:45 a m	*3:45 p m
Milwaukee mail	*8:00 a m	*10:00 a m
Milwaukee express	*9:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee express (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay express	*10:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Green Bay	*9:30 a m	*7:00 p m

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*5:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	6:30 a m
Mail	*5:20 a m	*8:30 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	3:30 p m	9:20 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. §Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1872.

THE FIRE-BUGS' RIOT—DUTY OF THE CITY AUTHORITIES.

The more the riotous demonstration upon the City Hall, on Monday evening, is looked at in the light of reason and common prudence, the more dangerous in its character, and disastrous in its possible results, it becomes. Even if our city authorities shall display all the energy and efficiency requisite to vindicate the dignity of the city and the majesty of the law, it will be long before Chicago hears the last of this disgraceful affair,—how her authorized legislative body was invaded by a howling mob, bearing threatening banners, its deliberations broken up, and its windows smashed, all by way of compelling the Council to vote as the rioters desired on a certain pending measure. It will immediately occur that, if this is the way which interested parties take, in the New Chicago, to present their petitions to the Municipal Legislature, when there is really no danger that the legislation will be adverse to the parties referred to, it will not be judicious to invest money or labor here, or to take up a residence in such a disorderly community.

In the first place, the rioters should be promptly proceeded against, with a view to bringing them to justice, and showing them, and any other evil-disposed persons who may be inclined to follow in their footsteps, that there is law in the community, and machinery for enforcing it. There will be little difficulty, we apprehend, in making out a case before the Grand Jury against the leaders of the mob and those who wounded Policeman Lull. It having been settled between the leaders, some days ago, that whatever banners the rioters might carry should be taken into the Council Chamber and exhibited, the artists of the rabble were ordered to paint thereon as much that was hideous and emphatic as they could. Hence, following the Prussian flag, which, of course, had its signification, there came a Ku-Klux device, or Jack-o'-Lantern, representing on one side an Alderman hung to a gallows for voting for a fire-ordinance, and on the other three sides, in black-looking characters, various axes and other implements made to resemble the skulls and cross-bones which other lawless persons, operating in the Southern States, have made so familiar to the popular eye of late.

So far as the cause of all this lawlessness is concerned, it would unquestionably have been much better for the rioters if they had staid away from the City Hall, or if they had never assembled and inspired themselves at the gin-shop of their Aldermanic Marshal, Carney. There was no probability that the Council would enact an ordinance embodying features obnoxious to the mob. That body cannot now, however, do anything which even *seems* to be a concession to the demand of their assailants. Indeed, this sentiment was freely expressed, on the occasion of the outrage, by members who were not counted as supporters of a stringent fire-ordinance. Hence, the secondary results of the assault on the Council will probably be favorable to the passage of a good ordinance. The effect abroad, however, will be exceedingly damaging.

There are many imperative reasons why the officers of the peace and of the municipal administration should stand firm and strike home. The fire-ordinance is not the only *casus belli* which is liable to bring down an army of Germans from the North, or of Irish from the West, before the present trying season is over. There are plenty of pretexts for riot, when once the lawless feeling is aroused, and an impression created that the City Government is weak. The passage of the new liquor law, the administration of the Relief Fund, the enforcement of the collection of taxes,—any one of half a dozen pretexts, may excite similar crowds of vagabonds and rowdies; so that, if the rioters of this incendiary brigade are allowed to march off with their colors flying, the Common Council, or the courts, or the churches, or the newspaper offices,—any of the guardians of the public peace, or conservators of the public morals,—may look at any time for more Ku-Klux banners, more high-voiced orators, more hoarse multitudes bearing brick-bats, and breathing out threatenings and slaughter whenever anything happens that does not suit them.

In this case there has been an infraction of law which strikes at the integrity of our system of government, for it seeks to substitute the will of a mob for the deliberations of the regularly-constituted authorities of the city. Probably the leaders and spokesmen of the mob did not themselves intend any violence, but only a sufficient display of force to accomplish their purpose without bloodshed. But, coming in the way they did, they assumed the responsibility of the consequences. Their conduct should be forthwith investigated by the Grand Jury, and, if it be found that they have violated the law, they should be indicted, tried, and punished according to law.

THE FIRST NORTH-SIDE WAR.

The disorderly proceedings of Monday night, on the part of the mob that stormed the Common Council Chamber, will recall to the older citizens the events of what is known in the history of Chicago as the "Lager-Beer War" of 1855. At the city election, in the first week of March, in that year, Dr. Levi D. Boone was chosen Mayor over the then incumbent, Isaac L. Milliken, by the union of the Temperance, Know-Nothing, and anti-Nebraska elements of the population. Dr. Boone had been, for many years preceding, a member of the Board of Aldermen. One of his first measures, as Mayor, was to order an enforcement of the license laws, requiring all persons selling liquor to obtain a license. If we mistake not, an effort was made to increase the license rate. There was a purpose announced to close the saloons on Sundays, according to the terms of the law, and some prosecutions in this behalf had been instituted. The Police Court was then held in the basement of the Court House. Upon the prosecutions for violating the license ordinance, appeals had been taken to the Circuit Court. On the day when these cases were to be heard, or expected to be heard, in Court, a large number of saloon-keepers, principally Germans, and residing on the North Side, accompanied by a motley crowd, and preceded by drums and fifes and a flag, marched about 10 o'clock from the North Division to the Court House square. The procession marched round the building and then entered it, the beating of the drums resounding in the halls, and necessarily suspending business in all the Court-rooms. Persons were deputed to find out the precise room in which the "temperance swindle" was supposed to be going on, in order that the procession, so intent upon their rights, might proceed *en masse* to the judicial presence. The noise, however, was so great that all business was suspended. Remonstrances against this extraordinary proceeding were unavailing, and the drummers never tired of beating their instruments, rendered the confusion intolerable. The Bailiffs in time got the drummers outside the building; but the extraordinary proceeding had attracted thousands to the place. After a long time, the police, aided by the Sheriff and his Deputies, cleared the Court House of the mob. But excluding them from the building did not end the matter. The public square was closely packed with people, and the cheering and yelling, the imprecations upon the police, the denunciation of the Courts for refusing the poor man the privilege of being present when his rights were in litigation, and the eternal beating of the drums, rendered the clearing of the square a matter of necessity. This operation was slow, but it was done. Many of those in the procession neither spoke nor understood a word of English. Finally, when the mob had been got out of the square they made a stand at the corner of Clark and Randolph streets, completely blocking up both thoroughfares. Here the first violence took place. An attempt to make an arrest was resisted by the mob, and for half an hour the knock-downs, beating, and fighting were lively, but the mob gave way, and retreated to the North Side for "reinforcements."

The city remained under painful excitement for several hours, and there were countless rumors of what was going on over the river. The Mayor had, in the meantime, consolidated his police, numbering about thirty men, at the Court House. This force was recruited by the Sheriff and his Deputies. After many false alarms, the cry was given out that the "North Side was coming," and, about 4 o'clock, preceded by the inevitable fife and drum, a body of armed men, marching in military order, crossed Clark street bridge, and proceeded down Clark street to the corner of Randolph street. At that place they put themselves in line, and fired a volley in the direction of the Court House building. The police, who had been armed, then sallied in two parties, one into Clark street, and the other into Randolph street, and charged on the assailants. The sidewalks and the tops of all the overlooking buildings were crowded with spectators. The balconies and windows of the old Sherman House were packed with people looking at the combat between officers of the law and the reckless, ignorant mob. The mob, having discharged their arms, which were mostly fowling-pieces, were not allowed time to reload; the police fired upon them. Two persons were killed, a few more wounded, and one police officer lost his arm. The mob then broke and ran, followed by the police, who made many arrests. The Mayor issued several proclamations. A military company, commanded by the late Captain Gleason, appeared on the scene. The Chicago Light Artillery with its battery was ordered out, and the city was placed under martial law, or at least that part lying between LaSalle, Lake, Dearborn, and Madison streets. This armed patrol lasted for several days, including one Sunday. There was a brass gun mounted at each corner of the Court House square. Hundreds of citizens were sworn in as special police. The "North Side" was regarded as an insurrectionary district, and there were the most alarming rumors touching the supposed organization over there of an army with which to capture Chicago and overturn its Government. Our local military men during the "siege" were resplendent in their uniforms. They had their "headquarters in the saddle;" but on Sunday all the Generals, Colonels, Majors, and Captains attended church, wearing swords, spurs, chapeaux, and epaulettes. On Monday, at noon, martial law was ended, and the great Lager-Beer War was over.

The affair of Monday night has for its inception the same blunder which led to the riot of 1855. It was then advised that the aggrieved parties should attend, *en masse*, the sitting of the Court and overawe the Judge by their formidable array. On Monday night the same ill-advised proceeding took place. The attempt to march a torchlight procession to the Council Chamber, to coerce that body, or to compel it to listen to harangues from one or more demagogues, was a criminal blunder, whose repetition should never be permitted. That there was no more serious riot on Monday evening is due, perhaps, to the forbearance of the authorities.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS—THE ST. LOUIS SYSTEM.

By the special charter of 1870, granted to the city of St. Louis, streets are improved as follows: The grading is to be paid out of the general fund, and the paving, curbing, guttering, macadamizing, crosswalks, and sidewalks to be charged upon the adjoining property as a special tax. The Council may, of its own motion, or on a petition of a majority of the owners of ground fronting on the street, avenue, or alley, order any improvement made. The mode or "system" is very simple, and, we are informed, works easily and satisfactorily. The Council passes an ordinance that the street be improved, specifying in the ordinance "the character of the work, its extent, the material to be used, the manner and general regulations under which it shall be executed," and, if grading is included, that it be paid out of the general fund. The work is to be under the charge of the City Engineer (as we understand the charter), who, when the work is completed, makes out what is called "special tax-bills" for the work done, which are registered in the Comptroller's office. The tax-bill against each piece of property, after being registered, is endorsed by the Comptroller as registered, and countersigned by him, and by the Comptroller delivered to the contractor; the contractor in whose favor such tax bill is issued, upon the receipt thereof, is required to give his receipt in full for all claim against the city on account of the work. The tax-bill is made a lien upon the lot, and may be collected by the contractor in his own name, with interest at 10 per cent after 30 days from its date, and, after 6 months, interest runs at the rate of 15 per cent per annum. Attachment may be brought against non-resident land-owners on the tax-bills, and the tax-bills may be collected in the same manner as other taxes. The tax-bill is made *prima facie* evidence of the liability of the owner to pay; but the owner may show that the work was not done in a good or workmanlike manner. Judgment may be rendered for the value of the work done, if the value is less than the amount certified in the tax-bill. Each piece of property pays the actual cost of the work done in front of it.

All that the Council has to do with the improvements is, upon receiving an estimate from the City Engineer as to the cost, to pass the ordinance that the work be done; the City Engineer then contracts for the doing of it, superintends it, issues the tax-bills, and the contractor collects the cost from the property or the owners thereof. Where more than one block is to be paved, the ordinance provides for the issuing of the tax-bills upon the completion of the work upon each block.

If it is thought advisable for us to adopt the St. Louis system, that each piece of property pay the actual cost of the improvement made in front of it, we presume that under the New Constitution it may be done. It provides that corporate authorities of cities and towns may be vested with power to make local improvements by special assessment, or special taxation of contiguous property, *or otherwise*.

The Supreme Court of Illinois held, in the Larned case, that a law authorizing an assessment by the front foot was unconstitutional; but the Constitution of 1848, under which the decision was made, contained no recognition of special assessments as a mode of making local improvements. It was apparently the intention of the framers of the New Constitution that the General Assembly might adopt any mode or system for making these improvements that it might deem proper. There is no restriction or limitation as to the mode in the New Constitution. The Legislature of Indiana has provided by law that all local improvements in cities throughout the State shall be made by a special assessment, according to the frontage, the city paying the cost of intersections. There is no doubt but that some fixed rule—as by the frontage, or according to the actual cost of the work done in front of the property—is, in many respects, preferable to an assessment according to "benefits."

What is the amount of "benefits" derived by any lot from an improvement, is,—if not a guess,—at the most, a mere matter of opinion. It opens the doors wide for favoritism and partiality in apportioning the burdens of these improvements, while the actual cost, or the liability according to "frontage," gives no room therefor.

That these improvements should be made by contributions from private property, and not by general tax, has been the policy adopted in this State since the beginning of the State Government, and it is not probable that the "general tax" system will now be adopted. It is believed that, to adopt the general tax system now, would create far more dissatisfaction than to continue the system that has heretofore been in use. Experience has demonstrated that to attempt to make these improvements out of the general fund prevents that rapid improvement of our cities which is necessary to their growth, and results often in the improvement of certain localities only to the damage and at the expense of other portions of the city.

It is a serious question whether or not, in our State, any fixed rule or general plan of making these improvements can be beneficially adopted, for the reason that all the cities do not present the same general conformation. The front foot assessment, in a level town where lots are of an average depth, would work well, while in a hilly town, like Galena or Alton, the assessment upon some basis of the actual "benefits" might be a more beneficial rule. The question is important, one of the first magnitude, as affecting the future growth of our cities, and should receive the most mature consideration from the General Assembly.

We perceive that there is a bill pending on this subject, which attempts to lay down no basis or rule of assessment for the making of these improvements, but leaves each city or town free to adopt by ordinance such rule or basis as it may deem best. It may be, if the General Assembly cannot agree upon some general rule, that it will be forced to adopt the principle of that bill.

RAILROAD BILLS IN CONGRESS.

In the proceedings of the Senate, on Monday, it is stated that Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, reported Sherman's bill incorporating a company, of which certain citizens, acting as trustees for the city of Cincinnati, are the incorporators, to construct a railroad through the State of Kentucky, from a point opposite Cincinnati, to Chattanooga, Tennessee. In the House was introduced a bill to incorporate the New York & Chicago Railroad Company, with a capital of $100,000,000, to construct a three-track railway between the two cities.

These bills are indications of the way affairs are tending. We know of no reasons why there should not be a railroad owned by the city of Cincinnati through the State of Kentucky; but we can understand very well why that railroad should be subject to such restrictions and under such regulations as the State of Kentucky may deem necessary for the protection of her citizens and their property. We do not understand by what authority Congress can confer authority upon the city of Cincinnati, or the State of Ohio, or any citizens of either, to exercise corporate powers in the State of Kentucky against the laws and Constitution of the latter State. Nor do we understand how Congress can authorize a dozen of individuals to construct and operate a railway from New York to Chicago, in defiance of the laws and institutions of the several intervening States. Just now, this city is considering the question of the admission of the various railways in the city limits; but we do not understand that Congress can intervene, and by law override all our ordinances and laws, and allow railroads to enter upon and over any streets and avenues they may select.

Nearly all the States of the Union have general laws governing the construction of railroads. Any persons, by complying with these laws, may construct as many railroads as they please. These general laws have been enacted to put an end to special legislation; but of what avail are they if Congress is by special acts to set them aside, and give to the corporations whatever privileges they may ask?

This kind of legislation is most vicious. The passage of either one of these bills will be the beginning of the most corrupt and gigantic corruption that has ever disgraced the country. There will be an immediate application to Congress for National charters by all the railroads of the country, and State, municipal, and all other local authority of control will be swept away. The country will be handed over to the proprietorship of the railway companies, which even now are operating nearly 60,000 miles of railway. These propositions are but part of the scheme to obliterate gradually the rights of States, and to consolidate all controlling power in the one Government at Washington. It may be an open question whether a consolidated Government is not better than one excluded from all local authority and whose functions are purely National, but the Constitution as it stands prohibits any such consolidation. If we are to change, let us do so formally. Let us have an amendment to the Constitution abolishing all State lines and State jurisdictions, and establishing one centralized Government. So long, however, as we have a Constitution recognizing and providing for the perpetuity of the State Governments, let us adhere to it, and still treat the States and their Constitutions with the respect to which they are entitled.

The regular Washington despatches announce that opposition is developing against the twenty-eighth and thirtieth articles of the Treaty of Washington, upon the ground that, if they are ratified and carried into effect, they will result in transferring to British owners a monopoly of the carrying trade, because British vessels can be built and sold at much less cost than ours, and that the United States will thus virtually give up their own commerce for the barren privilege of free entry of American vessels into Canadian ports. If this statement be true, we do not see any peculiar hardship in having our goods carried at less cost by others than we can carry them ourselves, the only effect of which would be to increase the margin of our own profits. We are not accustomed to complain in this way against cheap transportation by land. Looking at the question in another light, if we cannot build and sail as cheaply as the Canadians, with all the advantages of material at our command, then reduce the taxes so that we can. The point, however, is hardly open to discussion at all, as the matter is out of our hands. The Treaty of Washington has been ratified upon our side in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, and the only parties who have any voice in the matter now are the Canadians themselves. If they fail to ratify it, the treaty drops. Under such circumstances, we fail to see how agitation of any sort can affect it in its present status.

The distillers and wholesale liquor-dealers are once more at work upon their periodical little game of raising the price of whiskey. There are now three distinct taxes on whiskey,—the tax on distilled spirits, amounting to 50 cents per gallon, the license tax on distillers according to capacity of still, and the tax on sales of spirits,—the whole amounting to about 60 cents per gallon. The whiskey men are now memorializing Congress to consolidate these three taxes in one direct tax of 75 cents per gallon. Undoubtedly, the imposition of such a tax would be a nice thing for the whiskey ring, as its immediate effect would be to raise the price of every gallon in store 15 cents, or the amount in excess of the present tax, whatever it may be, without any investment of capital upon their part. Such a direct legislation of profits for a class would, undoubtedly, be a good thing for the class, but that is not the business of legislation.

The bill for the remission of duties on building materials in the burnt district of Chicago passed the House of Representatives yesterday. It is limited in its operation to one year from the date of the fire; that is, it extends to the 10th day of October next. All building materials imported within that time will be entitled to a drawback equal to the amount of duties paid, upon the presentation of evidence that they have been actually used in the construction or repair of buildings in said burnt district. The importation must take place within the time specified, but it is not necessary that the materials should be actually used within the time.

The new Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives, has done an act which, in the choice vocabulary of the protectionists, will perhaps be styled a blow at American labor. The Committee has made a rule that, when any person appears before it asking an increase of taxation for his special benefit, there shall be no action on the application until those who are to be taxed can be heard in opposition. Such a rule as this would have probably cut off the application, which Congress voted in 1870, for an increase in the tax on eyelets and hairpins; which increased the tax on soda-ash to the grief of glass-makers, and admitted kryolite free upon the application of the Philadelphia company having a monopoly of the latter article.

It is from no desire to quarrel with Mr. Hesing or his German followers that we are compelled to animadvert strongly upon their behavior at the Council meeting on Monday evening. It is probably true, as the *Staats Zeitung* alleges, that the hurling of missiles through the windows of the Council Chamber and the Mayor's office was not the work of the regular procession, but of the riffraff collected on the street in the course of their march. But what else could have been expected to result from the parading of inflammatory banners and transparencies through the streets, in the hands of excited men, going on an unlawful errand? That somebody was not killed, nor a Coroner's inquest now going on, with an indictment for manslaughter in prospect, is what Mr. Hesing and his friends have abundant reason to be thankful for.

If we may give credence to the correspondence of the New York *Journal of Commerce*,—a paper less addicted to sensational publications than almost any other in the country,—land-grabbing in New Mexico is carried on wholesale. A large part of Colorado and nearly half of New Mexico are now under the influence of land-jobbers, and now comes still another land-grant claim before Congress for confirmation, involving 4,500 square miles in New Mexico, or a tract nearly as large as the whole State of Connecticut, rich in precious metals and agricultural resources, and having already a population of 15,000 actual settlers. Before the confirmatory act of Congress, the claimed grant passed into the hands of a man named Maxwell, who, two years ago, sold it out to a company of English capitalists. Before he disposed of it, he applied to Secretary Cox for an order to survey the claim. The Secretary refused to consider his claim for any amount in excess of twenty-two square leagues, as he considered that the confirmatory act of Congress simply conveyed to him the same interest the original grantees possessed under the Mexican act. The present claimants now propose to have their claims confirmed for the whole 4,500 square miles by another act, in virtue of a financial consideration, as a matter of regular business of sale, and their agents have been at the East for the past two months paving the way for it. In view of the tremendous land concessions already made by Congress to States and corporations for railroad purposes, and the undiminished energies of the land and railroad rings in Washington, the prospects of *bona fide* settlers are slim indeed. Already the whole of New Mexico and one-half of Colorado are in the hands of these cormorants, and, unless some check is placed upon these lobbies, there is little hope for the actual settlers.

It is doubtful whether the present agitation for home-rule for Ireland will amount to anything, and not at all doubtful that its complete success would fail to be, by any means, a panacea for the woes of Erin. A far better sign for her future is found in the recent sale of the Marquis of Waterford's vast estates. These brought over $1,500,000, and nearly every one of the lots into which they were subdivided was bought by its former tenant. The prices paid ranged from thirty to fifty years' purchase. If any considerable number of the Irish tenantry could become land-owners, the two great evils which now tell so fatally on Hibernian hopes—the excessive emigration and absenteeism—would cease. In France, the powers that be have always found their steadiest support in the great mass of peasant land-owners. The same rule would hold good in Ireland. As soon as it is to the financial interest of the majority of its inhabitants to have order and peace, the disturbances which are now so common, and which are the inevitable result of the existence of a large class of people living in hopeless poverty and wholly unemployed, will cease at once and forever.

The following are the statistics of immigration at the port of New York during 1871:

Countries of Birth.		Countries of Birth.	
England	51,027	Norway	2,718
Ireland	50,220	Denmark	2,210
Scotland	10,154	France	4,245
Wales	1,224	Switzerland	2,620
Austrian and German Empires	88,661	Italy	[illegible]
Sweden	10,749	Miscellaneous	3,352
Total in 1871			229,639
Total in 1870			212,170

It is gratifying to notice the increase of English immigration. Until within a few years past, immigration from that country was almost exclusively directed to the Colonies of Great Britain. With the growth of better feeling between the two nations, the number of Englishmen who come to our ports has been steadily increasing, until, within the last year, it has been larger than that of any other nationality except the German. Not only from England proper, but from Scotland and Wales, immigration is increasing. As the reports of other officials show, we are gaining thousands of skilled artisans, and also many professional men; so that Great Britain is investing here not only capital, but brains.

The habit of clipping items from exchanges, and reprinting them exactly, sometimes leads to the endorsement of curious blunders. The utter lack of knowledge displayed in the last clause of the subjoined paragraph has not prevented its having a great run among the rural press:

> It is said that a committee of seventy-five scientific gentlemen is to represent to Congress the importance of establishing an observatory on one of the highest points of the Pacific Railway where nearly one-third of the atmosphere is below the observer. The total height of the atmosphere being estimated at about forty miles, the Pacific Railroad must, therefore, run at an elevation of twelve or thirteen miles above the sea-level.

Strange to say, the highest point on the Pacific Railroad is very considerably less than two miles above the sea-level, and yet the "seventy-five scientific gentlemen" are correct in their atmospheric ideas.

There is trouble among the French Communists in London. It would seem that the rather complete failure of their "beautiful dream" in Paris has inspired some of them with a hearty disgust for their former theories. At any rate, the colony in London is divided into two sharply-defined classes,—those who have money, but no zeal; and those who have zeal, but no money. The former have grown lukewarm in the cause, and are, in consequence, styled by their former brethren "Aristocrats." Their ideas on the subject of property, in particular, have undergone a most singular change, and all the inequalities of life which *La Commune* was to destroy abound in that portion of it which fled to the shores of hated Albion to escape the just punishment of their crimes.

Duluth has a sensation in the report that Chicago craftily opened communication between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi in order to cleanse her river, and, at the same time, destroy her rival (Duluth) forever. The draught upon the Lake is said to be 147,000 gallons a minute, which will perceptibly lower its level, and decrease the depth of water on the St. Clair Flats. The result of this will be to practically close the Upper Lakes to navigation. Hence, Duluth, "the Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas," is in a wild state of agitation and alarm, and her citizens are hinting mysteriously at injunctions and the like, which are to prevent the threatened evil.

The Iowa Legislature yesterday elected Mr. Allison United States Senator by a strict party vote, Mr. Allison receiving 40 votes in the Senate to 7 for Knapp, and 78 in the House to 18 for Knapp. The election settles two facts: First, that Mr. Allison is Senator, and, second, that the Iowa Legislature is a poor place for Democrats. There can be no doubt on either point. Iowa is to be congratulated in both respects.

The following able and conclusive argument against the folly of reforming "the best Civil Service in the world" is taken from the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* of the 13th inst.:

> The pedagogue politicians who favor the scholastic test of competency for appointments under government are sound Chinamen; for they take their *cue* for the Civil Service from the system in vogue in that country. Our next step in progress will be rats and rice at political banquets! Room for the Heathen Chinee in American politics! Though his ways be past comprehension, yet, shall he be the model Reformer of the day!

—In the early "jayhawking" days, General Sherman made a slender livelihood in Calhoun County, Kansas, and once, when he had prepared himself most elaborately, it is related that a "long, lank, lean genius," leaving his ox team, came before the court as his competitor. The General summoned up grandly, quoting freely from an immense pile of books placed carefully before him, and citing the English common law to prove his point. The "bullwhacker" followed him, and ridiculed his precedents and scouted at his books. He said it was an insult to the court to read from "the common law of England," and declared that "if we were compelled to take any of that aristocratic British law," he wanted the "very best Her Majesty had, and none of her common law." That was enough; the Justice's face was set, and the General lost his case. It was the last he ever tried in Kansas.

—The Key West (Fla.) *Guardian* of the 9th says: "Landed at Curry's wharf Wednesday morning, a son of the famous Seminole Chief 'Tiger Tail,' in a frail canoe, loaded with pumpkins fresh from the Miami everglades, 150 miles distant from Key West. The voyager paddled the entire way over a rough sea, single-handed and alone, and dumped his pumpkins at the precise point aimed at, without shaking a feather in his cap as the scion of an illustrious father. The canoe is twenty by three feet.

CHICAGO'S HEALTH.

The City's Sanitary Condition During the Past Week.

A Total of 119 Deaths—The Principal Causes Thereof.

Small-Pox Slightly on the Decrease—Completion of the New Hospital.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Samuel Hoard, Esq., in the chair. Present, Drs. Johnson and Rauch. The report of the Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. Rauch, was received, showing the total mortality for the week ending Jan. 13 to have been 119, beside 3 premature, and 8 still births. The chief causes of death were as follows: Apoplexy, 3; brain diseases, 4; bronchitis, 4; consumption, 13; convulsions, 11; croup, 3; diptheria, 6; scarlet fever, 5; typhoid fever, 7; old age, pneumonia, 8; small-pox, 12. There was an increase of 9 deaths over the preceding week. The greatest mortality was among children under 1 year of age, of whom 22 died; between 1 and 2, 11; between 20 and 30, 12; between 30 and 40, 12; between 80 and 90, 2. Of males there were 60, and of females, 59. The principal nativities were 40 of foreign parentage; 14 born in Chicago; 20 in the United States; 21 in Germany, and 10 in Ireland. The greatest mortality was in the Fifteenth Ward, where 22 deaths occurred, and the smallest ratio in the Twentieth Ward.

COMPARED WITH LAST WEEK,

there is an increase of 3 by brain diseases, 5 by consumption, 2 by diptheria, 4 by typhoid fever, and 3 by old age; while there were 3 less by general debility, 5 by pneumonia, and 4 by tabes mesenterica. The number is greater than for five weeks past, as will be seen by the following figures representing the last eleven weeks: 118, 105, 118, 132, 106, 129, 113, 106, 103, 110, and 119. Although the increase over last week is not very great, the death rate is higher this week, taking everything into consideration, than it has been at this season for a number of years, as in 1868 there were 95 deaths; in 1869, 70; in 1870, 98. This increase is mainly owing to the deaths by small-pox, as there is nothing unusual in the cause of deaths in other respects. Infantile life and old age suffered more than last week; and the highest death rate occurred in the Fifteenth Ward, as well as the greater increase over last week; and the next higher rate in the Third, then the Twelfth, Eleventh, and the lowest in the Tenth.

SMALL-POX.

Cases of small-pox and varioloid have been reported during the past week at No. 752 South Halsted street, No. 239 Forquer street, No. 76 Fourteenth street, No. 298 Centre avenue Barracks, No. 46 Kroger street, No. 34 Knerr street, southeast corner of Paulina and First streets, No. 42 Eagle street, No. 303 Clayton street, No. 453 Wentworth avenue, No. 128 West Taylor street, No. 88 Lake street, No. 18 Lake street, No. 448 Belden avenue, No. 37 Brown street, No. 434 Clybourne avenue, No. 129 Wentworth avenue, No. 501 Burnside street, No. 141 Brown street, No. 51 Meagher street, No. 1066 State street, No. 67 West Indiana street, No. 876 Michigan avenue, No. 304 State street, No. 555 South Clark street, Nos. 360 and 364 Wentworth avenue, State street, south of Forty-third street, No. 670 South Union street, No. 43 Brown street, No. 540 Milwaukee avenue, No. 394 Blue Island avenue, No. 743 South Halsted street, No. 35 Fisk street, No. 233 West Madison street, No. 650 South Canal street, No. 78 Milwaukee avenue, No. 41 Fry street, No. 4 Crosby street, No. 37 Halsted street barracks, No. 389 South Clark street, No. 70 Hastings street, No. 208 West Taylor street, No. 135 Sholto street, No. 33 Burlington street, No. 14 West Quincy street, No. 266 Church street, No. 580 South Halsted street, No. 412 Burnside street, No. 17 Mark street, Nos. 625 and 642 South Union street.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

From the above it will be seen that there is a decrease in the number of infected houses reported for the week. The following table shows the number reported for the last five weeks:

Weeks ending	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.	Jan. 6.	Jan. 13.
South of Twelfth street, West Side.	18	12	17	20	17
North of Twelfth street, West Side.	12	16	18	12	15
South Division	15	22	9	10	13
North Division	..	8	4	6	7
Total	46	58	48	48	52

REMARKS.

The Sanitary Superintendent's remarks are as follows: The decrease, compared with last week, is slight, and not as great as I had hoped to be able to report, but when the difficulties by which we have been surrounded are considered, in addition to the want of hospital accommodations, thus preventing the isolation of many cases, the crowded state of the houses, and the influx of strangers since the fire, we have reason to congratulate ourselves that there are no more, as it will be seen from the above table that for the last five weeks the disease has made but little progress. Of the cases reported this week there is a larger proportion than usual of males living in the lower class of boarding houses, who were not protected by vaccination, and who, from their migratory habits, come in contact with the infection in almost every imaginable locality. I am sorry to be compelled to report a case in the Centre Avenue Barracks, a child who had not been vaccinated when admitted; and another in the Halsted Street Barracks, being a woman who was well marked from a previous attack, and who begged not to be vaccinated because she had had the disease. These are the first cases that have occurred in any of the barracks in individuals who had been there more than two weeks, and the result is another evidence of the necessity of vaccination in all cases at this time. Other striking instances occur daily of a similar character. No one is safe unless protected by recent vaccination.

DETAILS.

The facts concerning the deaths by small-pox for the week ending Jan. 13, may be found in the following table:

Date.	Street.	Age.	Nativity.	Sex.	Ward.
Jan. 8	163 Dayton	56	Germany	Male	16
Jan. 8	111 Orchard	36	Germany	Male	16
Jan. 9	41 Kramer	40	Germany	Female	8
Jan. 9	196 Newberry av.	5	Germany	Male	8
Jan. 9	34 Knerr	1	Chicago	Male	16
Jan. 10	136 Fourth av.	1	Chicago	Male	3
Jan. 10	1563 State	59	Germany	Male	5
Jan. 11	419 South Clark	28	U. S.	Male	3
Jan. 11	Sm. Pox Hosp.	42	Germany	Male	—
Jan. 11	Sm. Pox Hosp.	19	U. S.	Male	—
Jan. 12	168 Dayton	1½	Chicago	Male	16
Jan. 13	265 First	41	Germany	Male	14

Of these, 5 had never been vaccinated, and the remainder had not been revaccinated, or thus protected for many years, as they were all middle-aged or old, and all males, with one exception.

GRATUITOUS VACCINATION.

The inspection and vaccination of the public and private schools is progressing, and will soon be completed. More gratuitous vaccinations have been performed than ever before for the same time, the daily number being about 1,400. The medical officer of the Relief and Aid Society have vaccinated, since the 1st of January, about 12,000. Since the 1st of November, as nearly as I can ascertain, about 38,000 public vaccinations have been performed, and every possible effort is made to protect all from the ravages of small-pox. In this work many obstacles occur, and much prejudice is encountered. The annoyances with regard to cards and hiding cases occur daily, many seeming to think that if they can only keep the existence of small-pox hidden they are all right, little appreciating that such conduct frequently involves loss of life and much suffering, while at the same time, sooner or later, the existence of the case becomes known. In fact, it is almost impossible for detection not to follow.

THE NEW SMALL-POX HOSPITAL

is now completed, and patients were sent there yesterday for the first time. In many respects the building is much better adapted for hospital purposes than the old one, and I do not hesitate to say that the chances for life are better than in any private house in the city at this time, with persons suffering with small-pox. The prejudice existing in the minds of a great many persons with regard to going to an institution of this character is, to a great extent, without foundation. Crowded and illy-adapted as is the building temporarily occupied for this purpose, on Wentworth avenue, the death-rate for the last six weeks was one in five, while in the city it was one in four, and the character of the patients sent there was much worse, generally speaking, than those that remained in private houses. Among those that died at the hospital, there were four that would, in all probability, have lived, had they not been exposed to the severe weather we had in December, in wandering about the streets trying to find some place to be cared for. Independent of the fact that patients are better looked after than is usual in private houses, they should also bear in mind that there is less danger of infecting others, and I, therefore, believe it the duty of this Board to make the removal in many cases compulsory.

More deaths occurred in the Barracks this week—6 in number—than for the same time since their establishment. The causes were congestion of the lungs, typhoid fever, consumption, pneumonia, and peritonitis.

OTHER REPORTS.

Dr. Mannheimer, Sanitary Inspector for the South Division, reported that, with the assistance of Dr. C. Proegler, he had examined, during the week, 1,800 children in the Haven and Mosely Schools, having revaccinated 80, and rejected 73, where vaccination had never been performed, or where the evidences of successful vaccination could not be found. During the week, 13 cases of varioloid and small-pox were reported in the South Division, and 190 vaccinations and revaccinations were performed.

The report of the Health Officer was received, showing that sixty-one notices were served and thirty-seven nuisances abated during the week. Eleven quarters of beef and eight calves were condemned.

On motion, the Sanitary Superintendent was authorized to procure a suitable conveyance in which to transfer small-pox patients to the new Small-Pox Hospital.

Notice was given that the offices of the Board will be removed to the new City Hall building on Saturday next.

The Board then adjourned.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Tuesday January 16.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 2, in Block 4, Cossitt's second addition, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $500.

Lot 30, in Block 4, in Cossitt's second addition, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $500.

Armitage Road, between Holstein and Henshaw avs, s f, 25 ft, to alley, dated Dec. 20, 1871; consideration, $240.

Twenty-second st, between Wabash and Michigan avs, s f, 50 ft, to alley, dated Oct. 4, 1871; consideration, $30,000.

Wood st, between Wabansia and North avs, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $950.

Lot 4, of Jane Stow's 1 acre s e corner of s w ¼ Sec 8, 39, 14, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $3,000.

Blue Island av, between Hastings and Sampson sts, s e f, 25 ft, to alley, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $2,000.

Sloan st, e of Noble st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $400.

Commercial st, e of Wabansia av, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 20, 1871; consideration, $450.

Lot 18, in White's Block 8, of Johnston & Lee's s w ¼ of Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $1,250.

Perch st, bet Kinzie and Fulton sts, s f, 25x125 ft, dated July 29, 1871; consideration, $900.

Canal st, 50 ft s of Dekoven st, e f, 50x120 ft, with 50 ft on Dekoven st, dated Oct. 3, 1871; consideration, $13,000.

Michigan av, s of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 100 ft to alley, dated Oct. 6, 1871; consideration, $17,500.

Ohio st, bet Franklin and Wells st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 13; consideration $1,700.

Block 2, of Millard & Decker's s ½ of e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated Sept. 11, 1871; consideration, $12,000.

Morgan st, n of Maxwell st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 22, 1871; consideration, $900.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 11, in Dunaway's Block 1, of Pryor's n e ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Dec. 26, 1871; consideration, $800.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Dead Head Cork Leg—Swamp Land Titles—Bridge at Palos—The Heating and Engineering Question—Opening of Bids.

Pursuant to adjournment, the County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Julius White in the chair. There were also present the following Commissioners: Harris, Herting, Jones, Pahlman, Skelly, Stearns.

BARELY A QUORUM.

The Chair declared that a bare quorum was present, but added that business of the greatest importance was coming up in the form of bids. He left it with the Board (or such portion of the Board as was present) to determine whether they should proceed with the business of the day or adjourn.

Commissioner Harris moved to take a recess for ten minutes, which motion prevailing, a recess was taken, during which Commissioners Ashton, Crawford, Lonergan, and Roelle straggled in in inverse order, and finally Commissioner Harrison.

There came in also a large number of gentlemen who appeared considerably interested, and filled the lobby.

DECENCIES FOR INSANE PATIENTS.

A communication was received from Dr. Miller, asking for the construction of a flue in the ironing-room of the Insane Asylum, none of the clothing hitherto worn by patients having heretofore been ironed.

It was referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers.

DEAD-DEAD CORK LEG.

An application from William Gehring, who lost his leg by a railroad accident on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, for a cork leg, was read. Commissioner Lonergan moved to appropriate $50 for that purpose.

Commissioner Herting moved to refer it to Dr. Miller, with power to act.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

THE ETERNAL ABSTRACTS.

A communication was received from Henry Bertram, of Blue Island, asking for an abstract of title to swamp lands, to be paid for out of the money paid by the petitioner for the lands.

Commissioner White, Commissioner Crawford in the chair, moved that the action of the Board in instructing the Clerk to give abstracts to Mr. Gunther and Mr. McCaffrey, be rescinded. It was so ordered.

The Clerk was instructed to procure one abstract and give certified copies to the purchasers.

WASTED TIME.

A communication from Hartwell Brothers, stating that there was in balance due them from the county of $1,050 on a contract with the Board of Supervisors, in 1869, was promptly laid on the table.

The vote was reconsidered immediately.

The Clerk stated that there was a suit pending against the county.

After an absurd amount of filibustering on the part of Commissioner Ashton not to have it referred to his committee (the Judiciary), it was laid on the table, and three-quarters of an hour was thus wasted, as Commissioner Skelly justly remarked.

BRIDGE AT PALOS.

A petition from twenty-two gentlemen of the town of Palos, asking for a bridge across the river at Willow Spring, was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

FREE PASS WANTED.

A communication was read from Charles Moran asking for free transportation to New York, on the plea that he lost his leg at the first battle of Bull Run.

A motion was made to refer it to Dr. Miller.

Dr. Miller didn't want to have anything to do with him.

Charles Moran attempted to debate the question.

Commissioner Harris said the County Agent told him that Mr. Charles Moran had had a pass before. The passes were sold on the street, and the proceeds swallowed in whiskey.

Mr. Charles Moran again objected, but was quieted with an assurance that he would be removed.

The communication was referred to Dr. Miller.

Mr. Moran. Gentlemen, may I speak?

Commissioner Crawford (in the chair). No, sir.

Mr. Charles Moran. Thank you, sir.

THE HEATING AND ENGINEERING QUESTION.

A Commissioner offered the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be required to advertise for proposals for the management and running of the engineering and heating apparatus of the Insane Asylum and Poor House, Court House, and Hospital and Jail, including all fuel, material, and supplies whatever; the Board reserving the right to reject any and all bids, said proposals to relate and have reference to all existing contracts.

It was adopted.

NO CHANCE TO PLEAD IGNORANCE.

Commissioner Skelly offered the following:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be instructed to have printed 100 copies, the resolutions passed by this Board on Jan. 15, relating to requisitions for supplies, and that a copy be delivered to every officer or employe of the county whose duties are affected thereby.

It was adopted.

THE BIDS.

Commissioner White moved to suspend all business for the purpose of taking up the bids for supplies, which were technically to be opened, and to take up this important business and dispose of it.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk then took up the bids, on motion, and read them to the Board.

There were two drawers full of bids, besides boxes and packages.

During the reading, Commissioner White moved that when the Board adjourn it be until Thursday at the usual hour, in order to give the various committees to whom the bids were to be referred,—namely a joint committee composed of the Committees on Finance, Hospital, Poor House and Paupers and Jail and Jail Accounts,—time to examine them, and call in experts to assist them.

Commissioner Skelly opposed it.

The Clerk said he had, at the least calculation, 170 bids and samples on hand.

Commissioner Herting moved to amend the motion by making the date to which the Board adjourn, Monday in place of Thursday.

Commissioner Ashton, unable to let anything be done without a share in it, continued to raise objections until Commissioner White withdrew his motion.

The Board continued to hear bids read till night spread her sable mantle around things mundane, when they adjourned to meet to-day.

THE U. P. R. R. SNOW BLOCKADE.

Statement of One of the Managers of the Road—Why the Trains were Side-Tracked Over Night—Efforts of the Company to Provide for the Comfort and Safety of their Passengers.

The recent snow blockade for three weeks, on the Union Pacific Railway, has attracted very general attention. A week ago, we published a column of matter in relation to the delays of the trains, and the experience of the passengers. A gentleman whose sources of information are ample, and in whose judgment we have confidence, makes the following observations upon the statements of the passengers whose version of the blockade we published:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice in THE TRIBUNE of the 9th inst. that one of your reporters has written up an agonizing account of the hardships of our delayed passengers from the Pacific coast, in which he manages to make the few grumblers in that party appear to speak the sentiments of all, in censuring the officers of the Union Pacific Railway who had in hand the work of breaking the snow blockade. This talk about a lack of snow-plows is sheer nonsense, as the equipment of them was ample for any emergency; but the truth is they were practically of little value, as the snow was swept into the cuts with the force of a hurricane and instantly packed so firmly that nothing but pick and shovel, wielded by strong arms, could remove it. At some points these drifts were twenty to thirty feet deep. In the amount of snow-fall, width of range, duration, and fury of the storm, it is without parallel in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." Coming so early and unexpectedly, the winter preparations were not completed, but to censure the officers of the road in this case would be as unjust as to blame the Central Pacific managers for not forecasting and preparing for the recent sudden and tremendous floods that overwhelmed their road in the Sacramento Valley. The complaint made of keeping the passenger trains side-tracked at night comes from the natural spleen of the few impatient and unreasonable passengers to be found on every train, and it may be necessary they should relieve their burdened souls in this way, though it is not even and exact justice to the Union Pacific Railroad and its officers for the unjust complaints of such people to be served up to the great circle of TRIBUNE readers as ground for censure. Every hour's delay of these trains entailed serious loss to the Company; every consideration of interest was in favor of pushing them forward by night, but these were waived on account of the risk of accident, the danger of passengers being snowed in between stations, away from supplies of fuel, etc., and for *their* safety and comfort it was wisely and humanely decided to side-track them till morning.

I am personally cognizant of the fact that the most prompt, energetic, and self sacrificing efforts were made by officers and men to open the line and provide for the comforts of its patrons; thousands of men were engaged in shovelling; nearly $30,000 expended for provisions; stores of them established along the road, and every passenger train furnished with fifteen days' supply of dried beef, sardines, oysters, crackers, coffee, and milk for gratuitous distribution, in case of detention, and in many cases of poverty, money has been furnished by the company. That these labors and sacrifices in behalf of the blockaded passengers were appreciated by most of them, you can see by the following sample of many similar voluntary testimonials received from the passengers themselves. Take the following:

"We, the undersigned, passengers on board the four snow-bound trains going east on the Union Pacific Railroad, most cheerfully testify that it is our belief that the most efficient measures possible have been adopted to overcome the extreme difficulties constantly presented. The storms have been of such severity that, during their continuance, little could be done to free the track from the immense drifts that constantly obstructed our progress—drifts so solid that only the pick, axe, and shovel were available in removing them. We would further tender our sincere thanks to the officers and employes of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, among whom we would mention Superintendent Sickles, and especially Assistant Superintendent S. H. H. Clark, and Mr. Stevens, Superintendent of the car department, who were on the ground in person, and worked night and day in removing obstructions, doing everything in their power to promote the comfort of all on board. A. A. Sargent, Mrs. H. G. Reed, Mrs. C. Brand, J. F. Steward, M. R. Byron, Miss M. L. Day, G. S. Hopkins, Frank Brand, John Urquhart, M. Ellinger, R. H. Graves, Daniel D. Martin, Wm. Barrett, J. C. Williamson, Geo. A. Allen, Mrs. M. L. Sargent, Grace F. Reed, Susan B. Anthony, Theo. Lubben, Fannie C. Drake, George Brand, Mattie Henderson, Mrs. J. M. Blakeley, J. F. Goodrich, J. Conthony, Hugh McEntyre, Mr. Fitzimons, Alex. Hilton, Michael Farrel, J. J. Graves, Jr., and many others.

It is predicted that we are at the end of all serious interruptions and delays for the winter, and we hope the recent great storms will stand without a peer in the future. H. L. T.

—The Franklin (Ky.) *Patriot* says: "Young Wade went into the basement of the Baptist Church, on Christmas night, to get some chairs to carry above, and unexpectedly found young Osborne dressed as Santa Claus, ready at the proper time to go above and distribute the presents to the anxious children. Wade, becoming frightened at the strange appearance of the children's friend, struck Santa over the head with a slate, cuttingly an ugly gash over his eye."

FEES AND SALARIES.

The House Bill on the Subject.

Synopsis of Its Provisions.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 15.

The House bill on Fees and Salaries, which is now printed and distributed, will probably come before that body for consideration at an early day. It is thirty-eight pages in length, and embraces everything from Governor down to Constables. While it is yet uncertain how it will be received by the House, and whether it will accept the system of classifying on which it is based, or reject it, as the Senate has done, yet it may be of interest to see the fees allowed by it, especially in Cook County.

The fees given in counties of the first class, which are all having a population of less than 20,000, are about the same as those given by the special laws of 1865–7; and those in counties of the second class are, on the average, the same as those of the general law of 1845,—a little lower, perhaps.

The fees allowed in Cook County are as follows:

CLERKS OF COURTS OF RECORD, EXCEPT IN PROBATE MATTERS.

At beginning of any suit in law or equity, the party commencing suit, or, in application for judgment on any special assessment or tax, the city shall pay the Clerk $6 in full of all costs from beginning to end, except making a record for a higher Court. In application for judgment for any general taxes, the Clerk shall get 3 cents for every tract of land on which judgment is entered. The defendant in any suit, before he can enter an appearance, must pay $1.50, which is in full for all costs.

The following additional fees are also allowed:

For taking and certifying the acknowledgment of a deed or other writing, 25 cents; for swearing any person to an affidavit not to be used in a case in the Court of which he is a Clerk, with certificate and seal, 25 cents; for each certificate and seal, not in a case in the Court where he is Clerk, 25 cents; for making and certifying a copy of any paper or record in any case or proceeding, and for taking depositions, for every 100 words, 10 cents; for filing declaration of intention to become a citizen, administering oath to applicant, and certifying declaration under seal, 50 cents; for filing papers, on application for naturalization; for administering oaths to party and witnesses; for making entry of record of naturalization, and for making and certifying copy of same under seal of Court, $1.

CLERKS OF COUNTY COURTS, IN PROBATE MATTERS.

For taking proof of last will and testament, or codicil, when proved separately, and endorsing certificate, of probate thereon, including all services relating thereto, 35 cents; for recording last will and testament, or codicil, for every 100 words, 8 cents; for issuing and sealing letters of administration or letters testamentary, or of guardianship, and recording the same, 75 cents; for taking bond of executor or administrator, administering oath of office and recording bond, 50 cents; for each citation, 20 cents; for taking and filing renunciation of widow or next of kin, 5 cents; for entering each judgment, order, or decree, or settlement of executor, administrator, guardian, or conservator, for every 100 words, 8 cents; for entering orders allowing claims against estates, counting the whole entry as one, 20 cents: *Provided*, no charge shall be made for allowing claims against other estates, except for swearing to and filing affidavit, unless the claim is litigated as other suits; for entering appraisement bills, sale bills, and other exhibits and writings (except wills and codicils) when ordered to be recorded, and not otherwise, every 100 words, 8 cents; for certified copies or exemplications of records, papers, and settlements, for every 100 words, 8 cents; for certified copies, with seal of Court, of letters of administration, or testamentary, or of guardianship, 50 cents; for keeping a regular account current with executor, administrator, guardian, or conservator, to be kept in a well-bound book and preserved, on each settlement, 50 cents.

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

The Clerks of the County, Circuit, and Superior Courts, the County Treasurer, and the Recorder of Deeds are given $4,000 a year; the Sheriff, $5,000; and the Coroner, $3,000.

RECORDER'S FEES.

This officer is allowed 3 cents per 100 words for recording a deed or other instrument, and no additional charge for the endorsement. He has the same fees for copies of records.

CORONER'S FEES.

The Coroner's fees for holding an inquest are $5; for summoning the jury, $1; and for burial expenses, $10.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

This officer is given $5 for each day of actual service; 3 per cent commissions on sales of school-lands, and $2 on all sums distributed, paid out, or loaned by him for the support of schools.

SHERIFF'S FEES.

These fees are so extensive and peculiar that they are given at length:

For serving a writ or summons, 50 cents; for serving chancery summons and copy, or writ of injunction and copy, 65 cents; for taking special bail, 25 cents; for serving a subpoena on each witness, 35 cents; for advertising property for sale, 75 cents; for returning each writ or other process, 10 cents; mileage, for each mile of necessary travel to serve any such writ or process as aforesaid, calculating from the place of holding the Court to the place of residence of the defendant or witness, 5 cents each way; for summoning each juror, 20 cents, with 5 cents mileage each way; for levying an execution or serving attachment, 50 cents and mileage; for serving and returning a *scire facias* to revive a judgment, foreclose a mortgage, or against bail, 50 cents; for committing each prisoner to jail, 30 cents; for discharging each prisoner from jail, 30 cents; for dieting each prisoner, per day, 45 cents; for attending before a Judge with a prisoner, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, $2 per day; for each mile of necessary travel in taking such prisoner before the Judge, as aforesaid, 5 cents; for serving a writ of possession, with the aid of *posse comitatus*, $2; for serving same, without such aid, $1; for mileage in either case, for each mile of necessary travel, 5 cents each way; for executing a writ of *ad quod damnum*, attending the inquest and returning the writ with the verdict of the jury, $2; for attending the Circuit and County Courts, to be allowed and paid out of the County Treasury, $3 per day,—the same pay when attending Probate Court at request of the Judge, the time to be certified to by the Judge; for executing and acknowledging a deed on sale of real estate, $1; for making certificate of sale, and making and filing duplicate, 50 cents; for making certificate of redemption and filing the same, 75 cents; for certificate of levy and filing, 50 cents; for taking all bonds on legal process, 50 cents; for executing *capias* in criminal cause, where the offence is infamous, $1; for executing *capias* where offence is not infamous, 30 cents; mileage for each mile of necessary travel, 5 cents each way; for conveying each prisoner from his own county to the jail of a foreign county, per mile, for going only, 25 cents; for committing each prisoner to jail under the laws of the United States, to be paid by the Marshal or other persons requiring his confinement, 50 cents; for dieting such person, per day, 45 cents; for discharging such prisoner, 30 cents; for carrying convicts to the Penitentiary from any county, the following fees, payable out of the State Treasury, viz.: Where only one convict is conveyed, at and after the rate of 30 cents for each and every mile necessarily travelled in going to the Penitentiary from the place of conviction. Where two convicts are conveyed by the said Sheriff at the same time, he shall receive at and after the rate of 30 cents per mile for the first, and 20 cents per mile for the second convict. Where more than two are conveyed at the same time to the Penitentiary as aforesaid, he shall be allowed 30 cents per mile for the first, 20 cents per mile for the second, and 15 cents per mile for each of the residue; for conveying a convict from the Penitentiary to the County Jail, when required by law, 30 cents per mile; for attending Supreme Court, per day, $3; in addition to the above fees, there shall be allowed to the several Sheriffs in this State a commission of 3 per centum on all sales of real and personal estate which shall be made by virtue of any execution, or any decree of a Court of Chancery, where the money arising from such sales shall not exceed $400; but, in all cases where the amount of such sale shall exceed that sum, then 2 per cent commission on the excess only shall be allowed: *Provided*, That, in all cases where the execution shall be settled by the parties, replevied, stopped by injunction, or paid, or where the property levied upon shall not be actually sold, the Sheriff shall be allowed his fee for levying and mileage, together with half the commission on all money collected by him which he would be entitled to if the same was made by sale and execution.

There does not seem to be any particular reason why a Sheriff should receive 30 cents for discharging a prisoner; that is, for unlocking the door and turning him out, and recording that fact. It seems as if $2 per day for attending before a Judge with a prisoner on a writ of *habeas corpus* was a little more than it was worth. Nor is there any reason why he should be allowed more for executing a *capias* where an offence is infamous than where it is not. There is no more labor or risk in the one case than the other. Nor does it cost the Sheriff 45 cents a day to diet a prisoner. There he makes his gain over and above his salary. This way of farming out the feeding of prisoners cannot but lead to profit by an officer. In criminal cases, where the defendant is acquitted or otherwise legally discharged, the fees are paid by the county.

CLERK OF THE CRIMINAL COURT.

The fees of the Clerk of the Criminal Court are about the same as those in the law of 1845; but there is the following change in the old law:

For swearing jurors and witnesses, or for any services in criminal cases not heretofore enumerated, the Clerk shall be allowed the same fees as in civil cases; and in all criminal cases, when the costs cannot be collected from the defendants on their conviction, or when the defendants shall be acquitted, such costs shall be paid from the County Treasury: *Provided*, That no such fees shall be paid to said Clerk from the County Treasury where the fees collected by him during the year shall equal the compensation or salary allowed him by the Board of County Commissioners or Board of Supervisors; *And, Provided, further*, That no more of such fees shall, in any case, be paid from the County Treasury than shall be sufficient, with the fees collected, to make the compensation or salary of said Clerk.

Hitherto, this Clerk has had no fee allowed in criminal cases where the defendant was acquitted; and, though the county has sometimes paid such fees, yet it was always against law. Now it is proposed to make the county pay them whenever the man is acquitted, or, when, if convicted, he has no property on which the Clerk can levy. In many counties, these fees in criminal cases will almost defray the salary of the Clerk, and, if he chooses to gain popularity, he need not collect in all civil causes, but make it up in criminal suits.

COUNTY COLLECTOR AND TREASURER.

The former is allowed a commission of 1 per cent on all moneys collected and paid over; 5 cents for making a list of each delinquent lot; and 25 cents for selling each tract of land, and 10 for each town lot. The latter has 1 per cent on all moneys received and paid out, 5 cents for countersigning a county order or bond. Since Cook County [has] to pay each of these persons $4,000, there seems no reason for allowing them a commission on moneys received and disbursed. The only result is to complicate accounts. Let them pay over every cent they receive, and [get] their pay from the County Treasury. [A] commission is not a fee.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

They receive from the plaintiff the sum of $2, and from the defendant $1, in full of fees. In case of change of venue, the party taking it pays another $2. For each marriage ceremony and certificate, they [get] $2.25; for administering oaths and trial, [...] for certifying to a deed, 25 cents. They [have] no fees in criminal cases; but in *quasi* criminal ones, where they can render final judgment, they do.

FEES OF CONSTABLES.

The following are some of the fees of Constables:

For advertising property for sale, 50 cents; for attending trial and waiting on a jury, [...] cents; for each day's attendance in the Circuit Court, when required, to be paid out of the County Treasury, $3; commission on sales not exceeding $10, 10 per cent, and on the excess of the amount, 5 per cent; when paid without sale, one half the above commission to be paid. The Constables shall be allowed reasonable charges, to be fixed by the Justice, for removing and taking care of property levied on by them; mileage when serving a warrant, summons, subpoena, or other process, 5 cents per mile each way from the office of the Justice; for mileage in taking a prisoner to jail from the office of the Justice, 10 cents a mile; for serving and returning a summons or warrant, for each person served, 50 cents; for serving and returning a writ, or replevin, attachment, for each person served, 50 cents; serving a subpoena, for each person served, [...] cents; for serving writ of restitution in cases of forcible entry and detainer, $1, and necessary expenses of assistants, to be determined by the Justice; for serving and returning each execution, 50 cents. Every person paying fees or costs to any Justice of the Peace, Police Magistrate, or Constable shall have the right to ask and receive from such officer a receipt in writing therefor, which receipt shall be signed by him, and shall state distinctly in items each charge for services and costs, and no such officer shall be entitled to collect any such fees without first tendering such receipt. Any Justice of the Peace, Police Magistrate, or Constable who shall ask or receive any greater fees for his services than is prescribed in this act, or who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to give an itemized receipt therefor, when required, may be removed from office by order of any Judge of a Court of Record of the county in which the offence was committed, for malfeasance in office, by summary proceedings before such Judge, on complaint of any person who may prosecute such officer; and any person so removed shall be incapable of holding any office for the term of [...] years from and after such removal.

If every public officer conforms with the provisions of the bill, the system will be improved. But, though there are penalties to secure conformity, they are not always effective. Clerks were required, under the old law, as they are by this bill, to keep a detailed account of receipts; but they never do it. No method can be devised to more effectually cut off the constructive fees which form half of every fee bill, than the adoption of a system of stamps. No Clerk can steal when he is credited with a certain number of stamps, for which he must return an equivalent in money. The Senate decided not to consider them, however, some of its members asserting that they were repugnant to the American people. The Stamp Acts of a hundred years ago were more of a pretext for making a disturbance than an honest cause of complaint. The Colonies cost Great Britain far more than they brought in, and she wanted to make them contribute to a certain extent. The abuses in in relation to fees, which have existed in Illinois, can be cured only by a change of the system, or by securing perfect honesty in officers. The first is the easiest.

UNIVERSALISM AND "LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY."

The Rev. Mr. Burgess in Comment on the Rev. Dr. Ryder.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your issue of this morning, you published a very interesting and able sermon from the Rev. Dr. Ryder concerning the late action of the Rev. Mr. Hepworth, with some strictures upon the Unitarians, and "Liberalism" in general. With the issue thus raised between Universalists and Unitarians, I have nothing to do, as I doubt not the latter consider themselves competent to manage their own defence. But there is a question underlying the entire address of Dr. Ryder, as well as Universalism itself, which, by your permission, I will briefly notice. I may not, perhaps, better introduce what I wish to say, than by the following quotation from Dr. Ryder's sermon: "We need all of us to guard against the tendency to form opinions as to what ought to be true in reference to God's dealings with men, and in the affairs of the Universe generally ought to be conducted. . . . If, on the other hand, we magnify the goodness of God, and dwell chiefly on the parental side of His providences, there is danger that we shall forget the severity of His judgments, and put too little emphasis on man's agency in the work of personal redemption."

Permit me, first, to inquire, What else is Dr. Ryder's position in the Church he represents than that of forming opinions, and also rendering decisions "as to what ought to be true in reference to God's dealings with men?" The doctrine of Universal Salvation, if I can understand it, is that and nothing more. It believes in the inspiration of the Scriptures; it believes in the Divinity of Christ. So far, so good,—what next? From one sweeping generalization upon the Love of God, it declares that all mankind will be made holy and happy. It does not matter that, in some phases of modern Universalism, just here is thrown in the doctrine of future punishment for millions of years, even though that time be measured by millions of years, since, if we have any just conception whatever of eternity, millions of years will make no subtraction, and it amounts, therefore, in effect, to immediate, unconditional, universal salvation, without respect to moral character or conditions, here or hereafter. Especially is this true of Dr. Ryder's, since, if men can resist all the influences of Christ and the Bible, all Divine, according to Dr. Ryder—if they can resist these during their entire probation of life here, and die in open rebellion against this Divine Christ and this Divine Bible, it will be necessary, at least for Universalism, to show that, in the next world, some Divine Christ, or some better revelation, or some entirely new motive power, must be presented to the class of men, or, by poetry of reasoning, they will continue these rebellions during the life to come; for surely Dr. Ryder cannot believe that death works any metamorphosis that shall affect the real organic nature of man, for, in such case, the individual man would be some other individual man than himself. That the Doctor entertains correct ideas upon the effects of death, and of the resurrection, may be seen from the following statement: "And I believe also that this same Lord and mediator, literally and bodily, rose from the dead." As Christ rose, so must we rise. As Christ appeared the same, even in "flesh and bones," to His disciples, after His resurrection, why not those who rise by Him, except that the change to immortal of the mortal will be in the "twinkling of an eye?" But who, then, are entitled to this change? Most assuredly not all mankind, for the purpose of restoration is not accomplished, in the estimation of many, until thousands, or some say millions, of years subsequent to Christ's appearing. Paul, the great Apostle, therefore would have those who are to be saved "changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye;" but Universalism will have some of them wait vast periods of time. None of these things, however, does it seem to me, Dr. Ryder can believe, if we understand the following statement in his sermon: "If we have a revelation from God, if Christ is really the mediator between God and man,—one explicit statement from His lips, as to the purpose of God in the creation of mankind and as to man's condition in the spiritual world, is of more importance, or conclusive proof, than all mere human opinions on these subjects that have been expressed since the world began." To all of which I can give a hearty Amen; but, in the light of this statement, what will Dr. Ryder think of such "explicit statements" from Christ's lips as, "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned;" or, "These shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal."

Let me quote Dr. Ryder once more: "It is, therefore, a dangerous process of logic for any man to attempt to show, outside of the sources of direct proof what kind of a being God ought to be, and how He ought to govern the world, for the result will probably be little more than a reflection of his own personal likes and dislikes." To which I respond, precisely so; and, in turn, inquire again, What is the doctrine of Universal Salvation but the simple "reflection of the personal likes and dislikes" of those who believe it? There are those who "dislike" a God that punishes, and yet "like" the joys of Heaven without the sacrifice, self-denial, and devotion necessary to win them, and hence the doctrine of Unconditional Salvation.

As before stated, this doctrine is but a sweeping generalization of the love of God, without stopping to inquire whether that love presents any conditions, and even practically ignoring the fact that Christ, the highest and best manifestation of God's love, may be rejected, reviled, called only a man, called a bad man, and yet the subjects of such infidelity become equal participants in all the blessings that come through Christ.

Again, Dr. Ryder makes some severe strictures on what is called Liberal Christianity. I certainly do not regard it less infidelity than does he; yet, as one seeking knowledge, and willing to receive whenever I can, I do confess to some curiosity as to how this kind of infidelity is really affect anybody, since, if Dr. Ryder can find all the world infidels but himself, and himself incapable of changing the opinion of a single one, yet he stands by with his panacea for the "ills flesh is heir to," by saying: "Gentlemen, I perceive you are all infidels, and I find myself incapable of moving one of you, yet you will all be finally saved just as well."

No; the truth, in my judgment, is just here. No men can hold to the Divinity of Christ and the inspiration of the Scriptures, and carry these propositions to their logical and Scriptural ends, without accepting the doctrine of future and eternal punishment to those who die in wilful disobedience to the Gospel of Christ. The "Liberal Christians" see this, and they are consistent, to say the least; they discard both the Divinity of Christ and the inspiration of the Scriptures, and having done that, it is a matter of course that they discard such doctrines as do not suit them. The real issue before the world to-day, therefore, is between so-called Liberal Christianity and Orthodoxy; while Universalism is a kind of link between, not capable of battling with either, a kind of compromise, attempting to appease the one by clinging to the Divinity of Christ, and the other by proclaiming Unconditional Salvation to all; a doctrine that desires to be Divine, but fears its own inexorable logic. It nevertheless is making advances, for which I am profoundly thankful. O. A. BURGESS,

Pastor Indiana Avenue Christian Church.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.

—In Kalamazoo, Mich., there are settled members of the Fuller family, numbering ten in all, whose ages average 70 and 7-10 years, or 707 years in all. The grandfather removed to Michigan from New England, and lived 94 years.

FISK AND JOSIE.

Their Correspondence in Full, as Published at New York.

Playful, Passionate, Poetical, Pitiless, and Penitent.

Gushing, Glowing, Gloating, and Grieving.

The Award of Clarence A. Seward in the Matter of Stokes vs. Fisk.

From the New York Herald, Jan. 14.

The letters commence by a note written by Fisk when Josie lived in Lexington avenue, and she is visiting card, as follows:

Miss. JOSIE LAWLOR, 42 Lexington avenue:

Come. Will you come over with Fred, and stay with me? If your friends are there, bring them along. Yours, truly, J. F., Jr.

Have not heard from you, as you promised.

On the back of the card was the following:

Come. Fred is at the door. My room, 8 o'clock. After dinner good books. I found Mrs. Chamberlain. The understanding is now that yourself and Miss Land are to go with me, say at half-past 9 o'clock, and the above gentleman is to meet at it 8 o'clock, as he has some matters to attend to which will take him until that time. Answer this if you will be ready by half-past 9 o'clock. Yours truly. JAMES FISK, Jr.

JOSIE SPREADS HERSELF.

After Fisk began to furnish Josie with money, away back in 1868, she began to ride out in great style. One day she came into the Opera House in magnificent apparel, to the astonishment of the employes.

The next day Fisk wrote the following scolding note on his visiting card:

Strange you should make any offer, or the visit-ity, the scrze for a "personal." You must be aware that harm came to me in such foolish vanity, and those that could do it care but little for the interest of the writer of this. Yours, truly, JAMES FISK, Jr.

In January, 1868, Fisk seemed to be in a Pickwickian mood, for he came the "chops and tomato sauce" in the following laconic:

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

DOLLY: Enclosed find money. Bully morning for a funeral! J. F., Jr.

Here comes a fishy despatch, characteristic of the Colonel:

DEAR JOSIE: Get ready and come to the Twenty-third street entrance of the hotel and take me down town, and then you can come back and get the girls for the Fulton dinner to-day. Yours truly. GARDINER.

It seems Josie was going off on a journey, and Fisk provides for her like a devoted lover:

DOLLY: The baggage sleigh will call at 1 o'clock, and you can leave in my charge what you see fit. You have no time to lose. J. F., Jr.

Then comes a sober note from J. Fisk, through J. C. (John Corner), Fisk's private secretary:

MY DEAR DOLLY: Will you see me this morning? If so, what hour? Yours truly, JAMES.

How like a good husband did Fisk notify Dolly of his comings and goings! As a very married man in New York was kind as Fisk was to his "Dolly," how happy the world would be! Here comes a telegram from Worcester, Mass:

Western Union Telegraph Company.

WORCESTER, Mass.

(Received at Thirtieth street, Feb. 17, 1870.)

To H. J. Mansfield. No. 359 West Twenty-third street:

On the 8 o'clock train from Boston. Shall be in New York at 12. J. F., JR.

(In U. C.)

What a nice apology for not coming to dinner is here sent! Generous Fisk!

10TH OF MARCH.

DEAR DOLLY: Enclosed find $75, which you send; do not wait dinner for me to-night; I cannot come. Yours truly, J. F., Jr.

A LOVE QUARREL—THE SORROWFUL SEPARATION.

Josie seemed now enthroned in Fisk's affections. That he loved her was plain to all. But she did not satisfy her. She saw her charms slowly fading, and, though she had a present competency, who was to take care of her in the far future? What if, by-and-by, Fisk should tire of her! These were the serious questions which filled her mind, and she was continually importuning Fisk to settle something on her to make her independent. This Fisk refused. He saw her giving away his money and taking the credit of generosity—to herself. He saw that money was the secret of her love for him, so he chose to hold the money in his own hands. Perhaps Josie thought so, too, for she began to write letters to Fisk, and to leave him. Several times she said she would go on with Stokes if Fisk didn't endow her with a life competency.

On the 20th of January, 1870, Josie made a big row, and declared she would leave Fisk if he didn't make over to her a competency for life. Fisk refused. The next day Josie wrote him a threatening letter, saying their love affair was ended. Fisk received it with scorn, and then replied:

SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1870.

MY DEAR JOSIE: I received your letter. It now does not surprise me much. You alone sought the issue and the reward will belong to you. I cannot allow you to depart believing yourself what you write and what you say you know you know full well, that all the differences which have been settled by a kiss in the right spirit, and that is the spirit in which I have regarded you out of memory of the great love you have borne for you. I never was aware that you adopted such views. I have many—God knows, too many—and that has brought me the trouble of the day. I will not speak of the future, for full well I know that the spirits you take it in. "You never see" and the instincts of your heart will bring you out in the right scale. I will give you no reason for this letter. You have been unshackled in that and can tell chaf from wheat. Your sensibilities are strong to-night as the human mind is capable of being. You can see in the right way to think of me; and from what I say by day, I hope any comparison which you may make between the future will be favorable for me. A longer letter from me might be open of an advertisement of my weakness. And the great love I would impress on your mind is how wrong you are when you say that I have grown tired of you." Wrong, wrong! Never deceive yourself so that in after years, you try to teach your heart that, for it is a lie, and you are falsifying yourself to your own soul. You are like the Arabs, we will fold our tents and quietly steal away, and where we pitch next we hope it will be where the "wood-bird" can sing, over the river Jordan, on the bright and beautiful banks of heaven. From yours, ever, JAMES.

TOGETHER AGAIN.

In a few days after Fisk wrote the last letter "Josie" sent for him; then she went to see him, and soon the trouble was all made up again. Four months afterward we find Fisk enclosing her money and sending such letters as these:

MY DEAR JOSIE: Enclosed find your request. I will send to the Fifth Avenue for the linings. cannot go to the house, as much as I would like to. Yours, JAMES.

MAY 5, 1870.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW YORK, May, 1870.

DOLLY: What do you think of this man? told him you would talk to him, and then tell him to come back to me next Monday, and I will talk to you about it. Yours, ever, JAMES.

Who the man was we do not know.

Now comes in some seemingly irrelevant matter. Who John S. Williams is we do not know, and W. Wilkins is a mystery to us; but, perhaps, Stokes knew what it meant when he put the telegrams with the other letters:

ERIE RAILROAD TELEGRAPH,
NEW YORK, April 26, 1870.

To Jos. Fisk, Jr.:

John S. Williams, colored, is here without tickets or money. He has letters from our agent at San Francisco, Mr. A. J. Day; E. S. Spencer at Omaha. Advise me what to do. He wants to leave on (4:45) to-morrow. A. J. DAY,
per A. McGeddis, Ticket Agent.

(Answered, Sheridan.)

ERIE RAILROAD TELEGRAPH,
NEW YORK, April 26, 1870.

To A. J. Day, Chicago:

Send John S. Williams through on my account. JAMES FISK, Jr.

(9—)

(Written in lead pencil by J. F. Jr.)

W. Wilkins should be here in thirty hours from Chicago, when he will be directed to your house. Yours truly, J. F., Jr.

THE BIG DIAMOND PIN.

It seems that Fisk trusted his $18,000 diamond pin with Josie, for he thus affectionately sends for it:

C. OFFICE, May 31, 1870.

Please send me the diamond broach and neck-lace, my dear.

JAMES.

It seems that Fisk began to grow cold about this time. Montaland had arrived from Paris, and the Prince of Erie was paying court to her. It was all fair—Josie had Stokes and Fisk had Montaland. This letter is full of heartfelt regret:

AUGUST 1, 1870.

MY DEAR JOSIE: I send you a letter I found in my care on my desk. I cannot come to you to-night. I shall stay in town to-night, and probably to-morrow night and after that I must go East. On my return I shall come and see you. I am sure you will say, "What a fool!" But you must rest and so must I. The thread is so slender I dare not strain it more. I am sore, but God made me so, and I have not the power to change it.

Loving Pet, as *none but you*, I am, yours ever.

JAMES.

STOKES AND A PLOTTING HOUSE.

In the quarrel between Josie and Fisk Miss Nully Pieris, Mr. Rane and Stokes seem to have been suspected by Fisk of plotting against him. He thus complains of a despatch which "Rane" sent to Stokes, they were at Saratoga or Buffalo, to come to New York:—

AUGUST, 4, 1870.

DEAR JOSIE: I found on my arrival at my office that the following despatch had passed West last night:—

E. S. Stokes, Buffalo and Saratoga Springs:—

Pay no attention to former despatch. Come on first train. RANE.

Of course *it means* nothing that *you are aware of*. But let me give you the author of it and my authority, and you will see how faithfully they have worked the case out after my departure last evening. Miss Pieris drove immediately to Rane's office; from there to the corner of Twenty-second street and Broadway, where the above despatch was sent, and from there to Ridley's. Several parties were with them, but who left them there? Rane and Pieris, why should they need Stokes? "Comment is unnecessary." A plotting house, and against me. What have "I done" that Nully Pieris should work against my peace of mind. Yours, truly, JAMES.

JOSIE DESERTS FISK.

Josie now deserted Fisk because he would not give her a life competency, and linked her destinies with Stokes. Notwithstanding Fisk pays bills and generously furnishes Josie with money.

AUGUST 1, 1870.

Enclosed you will find $400 for your little matters. You told me when I saw you last you would send me your bills, which I would be pleased to receive, as then they shall have my attention at once. Your letter would require a little time to prepare a right answer to, so I will answer it more fully by to-morrow, when I can look it more carefully over. I am very happy to know that you have acted from no impulse in leaving me, but that it was a long matured plan. I hope you have made no mistake. Yours truly, ever,

JAMES FISK, JR.

JOSIE WRITES TO FISK.

This is the letter which Josie wrote to Fisk, and which he desired to take time to reply to. In this letter Josie says she has never received a dollar from any one but Fisk. It is Josie's last letter:

SEPTEMBER, 1870.

JAMES FISK, JR.: That your letter had the desired effect you can well imagine. I am honest enough to admit it cut me to the quick. In all the annals of letter writing I never received them all. Your Secretary made a slight error, however, in supposing that Mlle. Montaland was mentioned. The only prima donna to whom I referred to was "Miss Pelris." As you say, Mlle. has nothing whatever to do with my affairs. I have always looked upon her as a respected lady, as one of the noblest works of God—beautiful and talented and *your choice*—never referring to her in a letter in thought or word. You freely admit I never expected so severe a letter from you. I, of course, feel that it was unmerited, but, as it is your opinion of me, I accept it with all the sting. You have *struck home*, and, I may say, turned the knife around. You will send you the mighty revenge, for I am sure you are in the parlor I will also dispose of. I know of nothing else that you would wish. I am anxious to adjust our affairs. I certainly do not wish to annoy you, and that I may be able to do so I write you this last letter. You have told me very often that you held some $20,000 or $30,000 of mine in your keeping. I do not know if it is so, but that I may be able to shape my affairs permanently for the future that a part of the amount would place me in a position where I never would have to appear for aught. I never *had one dollar from any one else*, and arriving here from the Branch, expecting my affairs with you to continue, I contracted bills that I would not otherwise have done. I do not ask for anything I have not been led to suppose was mine, and do not ask you to settle what is not entirely convenient for you. After a time I shall sell my house, but for the present I want to remain in it. The money I speak of would place where I should need the assistance of no one.

The ring I have back as fairly as I gave it you; the mate to it I shall keep for company. Why you should say I obtained this house by robbery I cannot imagine; however, you know best. I am sorry for your associations with me were detrimental to you, and I would gladly, with you (were it possible), obliterate the last three years of my life's history; but it is not possible. You must struggle to outlive our past. I trust you will take the sense of this letter as it is meant, and that there can be no mistake. I send this to Ellis, and what you do not understand she will explain.

FISK TO JOSIE.

To this and other letters of Josie, Fisk made the following final reply:

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1870.

MRS. MANSFIELD—There can be no question as to the authority of the letter which I sent to me yesterday by your servant, in this respect differing from the epistle which you say you received from Miss Pelris, and which, in my opinion, required the united efforts of herself, Mlle. Montaland, and myself. Certainly the combination should be good if sheer pertness combined to produce it. But the slight mistake you make is evident from the fact that the letter referred to was never seen by me, and I presume Mlle. Montaland is equally ignorant of its existence, as it is not likely she troubles herself about your affairs. I can scarcely believe that she authorized Miss Pelris in composing the "document." What have "I done" that Nully Pieris should work against my peace of mind. Yours, truly, JAMES.

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FISK TO JOSIE AGAIN.

On the 4th of October, Fisk wrote to Josie again, relative to the $25,000 which she wanted from him. He also mentions Stokes as the "fair" in Mrs. Williams' weak element, &c. "Elsa" is Mrs. Williams:

NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1870.

After the departure of Elsa to-day, I waited time enough to write once more the letter of which she was the bearer from you to me, and I determined to reply to it, for the reason that if it remained unanswered, you might possibly think I did not fully mean what I said when I wrote; and, besides, I was apprehensive that the friendly talk carried on through Elsa, at second hand, from you to me, might lead you to suppose I had somewhat repented of the course I had taken, or of the words I had penned. I do not believe any such impression that I again write to you, as I would have the language of my former letter and the sentiments expressed, as I assure you, upon your heart as my deep-seated opinion of your character. No other construction must be put upon my words. I mean what I say in my last letter; I pass over the kind words you have written; have I not furnished satisfactory manifestation of the element of your being to say three weeks ago, at five minutes to 11 o'clock.

You need have no fear as to my sensitiveness regarding your calling on any one else for assistance, as I find the word "*assistance*" underlined in your letter to make it more impressive on my mind. The thought of all others in the point I would have you reach; for in that you would say, "Why, man, how beautiful you are to look at, but nothing to lean upon." And you may rest upon my surprise at your selection of the element you have chosen to fill my places (Stokes). I was astonished at the phenomenon which he has exercised to our people at one-half their values, and undoubtedly if this were not so the money would have been turned over to you, that you might feel contented as to the permanency of your affairs. You will, therefore, excuse me if I decline your modest request for a still further disbursement. I have, as I think, already done my part of this amount might be used to release from the pound the property of others in whose welfare the writer of this does not feel unbounded interest.

You say that you hope I will take the sense of your letter, but one sense is to be taken out of it, and that is an "epitaph," to be cut on the stone at the head of the grave in which Miss Helen Josephine Mansfield is to be buried. Had she been the same proud-spirited girl that she was when she stood side by side with me—the one possessing the throne—she would not have humbled herself to ask a permanency of one she had so deeply wronged, nor would she stoop to be indebted to him for a home which would have furnished a haven of rest, pleasure, and debauchery without cost to those who had crossed his path and robbed him of the friendship he once felt. The length of time since I had seen her and the kind words she spoke left my mind ill-prepared for the reception of your letter at that time, and it was not until after the departure, when I was seated quietly alone, that I took in the full import and meaning of your letter, and felt that it was "robbery," and nothing else. Now, upon this letter to the other. The front of this is the back of that, and you will have a telescopic view of your self and your surroundings. I cease to be to-day; and then I ask you to turn back from pages of your life's history, counting each page one week of your life, and see how it looked to thee then, and ask your own guilty heart if you had not better let me alone; and instead of directing my attention at once to your disorganized brain, or writing from the dictation of those around you to day, simply take a piece of paper and write on it like a demand," I do not care as far as we are now, ever may be, "Dust to dust, ashes to ashes, Amen." J. F., Jr.

A little difference of opinion arose as to bills. Fisk maintained that after Josie left him and went with Stokes that Stokes ought so pay the bills, and Fisk thus writes to Josie:

(J. F., Jr.) [Monogram.]

OCT. 19, 1870.

MADAME: Enclosed I send you bill of Harris receipted, and also beg to hand you $126.29, being the honest proportion of the Bassford bill which belongs to me to pay. I should have made the word "honest" more definite, for had not Mr. Bassford to put the dates to the bill, as he had received instructions from Miss Mansfield to have the bill all under the date of June 8, 1870, although it is not true, and I am sorry a board bill for you or your agent, was spent at a much later date. I should not suppose you would care to have Mansfield's bills to pay, and I am sure knowing as I do the instructions that you gave Mr. Bassford. I had supposed you "honest," but I find that a trace of that virtue does not accompany you. I am, yours, J. F., Jr.

FISK'S LOVE FOR JOSIE.

Fisk's love for Josie at one time amounted to worship. It was hard for him to kill it, and day after day he used to spend many hours at her. Here is another letter similar to the last:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1870.

MADAM: You know I would not wrong you, and I would take back all my acts when there could be a shadow of doubt that you was false, and I was wrong; and let me speak of the other harsh letters I have written. I wrote them because I thought you had wronged me positively, because you had placed between me and my life, my hope, and my happiness, an eternal gulf, and I felt acutely, exceptional, as I do, in the instances I am now the same. It would be idle for me to write aught about them, or about us, when I could not be with you there. You did not listen. I presume it to be the same now. The entire connection is like a dream to me, a fearful dream, from which I have awoke, and, while dreaming, supposed my mind had gone out, and the awakening tells me I am saved, and from the embers of the late fire, there smoulders no spirit of revenge toward you for your fancied right, and the *wrong* only came to me from you because you did not act sooner, and I would not believe that any power on earth would make any question of money influence me or come between me and the holy feeling I once had for you. I sent John to Bassford's, and they told him what I said, or he told me so, that you left word that the dates of the bill should not be changed. Just what does it matter whether it is so or not? I *cannot feel* that you would do it, and something says to me, this was one of the things to be done by me. I pass it by, and if the letters of last night or to-day were not like me you can wash the bad act out from your memory, and I have but one idea that I want to do my duty and fulfil every unsettled relic. At least in my heart rests no remorse, for the memory is too deeply seated, and I would cherish all that is connected with you, and forget forever the bad. If you have thought differently from me (this may be imaginary on my part), for which I think you give me the credit you can. We have parted *forever*. Now, let us make the memory of the past as bright and beautiful as we can; for on my part I have nothing but a dear recollection of it with you, and I must meet things carefully. Perhaps might suppose you could love two and, perhaps, might suppose you could love two and, perhaps, might suppose you could love two and, perhaps,

NEW YORK.

Additional Testimony Taken by the Custom House Investigating Committee.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Money was very easy to-day, the ruling rates being 5 to 6 per cent, but as low as 4 per cent being at one time asked. The supply of money is rapidly increasing at this point, and first-class borrowers are pressed very hard by the banks to take money. Prime business notes are quoted at 7 to 10 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were dull, but steady. The *Tribune* had an article this morning asserting that the report that the Rothschilds have offered, to take a portion of the new loan is false and without foundation; but this is in the face of positive assurances by Jay Cook to the financial editor of the *Evening Post* that the statement is true.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102¾ to 103, and Unions at 93¾ to 94 for firsts; 83¾ to 84 for land grants, 85¾ to 68¾ for incomes, and 33¾ to 33¾ for stocks.

GOLD.

opened at 108¾, and advanced to 109, but the improvement was lost at the close, and the market fell off to 108¾. The rates for carrying were 6¾, 7, 5, 6, 3, and 5 per cent. The suspension of the firm of Gould, Strong & Co., gold and stock brokers, was announced. They were on the bear side in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was quiet at 109¾ to 109¾ for prime banker's sixty days sterling, 109 for second grade, and 108¾ to 108¾ for commercial bills.

STOCKS

were irregular, but in the afternoon the market was strong, with Northwestern, Wabash, Union Pacific, Ohios, and Pacific Mail in the advance movement. The Pacific Mail was favorably affected by the bill introduced in Congress to double the Chinese service and subsidy. The European steamers brought a liberal supply of the Northwestern preferred shares, and the corner in the stock was not renewed to-day. The early loans in the stock were at ¼ to 1 per cent *per diem* for borrowing, but finally as high as 7 per cent was paid to have it carried.

BREADSTUFFS.

The inquiry for flour was rather more general, and holders of the low grades were firm. The market for all grades was better at the close, with a good demand for the West Indies, and fair for the British Provinces. Holders of wheat were firm. There was more inquiry for milling, and a fair demand for export. Spring was the most sought after. Corn was freely offered. With a limited export and moderate Eastern demand, prices declined in buyers' favor.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—At the Custom House investigation, this morning, affidavits from the Appraiser were received in disproof of the charge that a case belonging to H. B. Claflin & Co. was robbed while in his department. A letter was read from John Jacob Rabmean, stating that, for having fearlessly testified before Patterson's Investigating Committe, a year ago, he had heard that he was to be removed from his Inspectorship. He also learned that he had been reported for receiving a bribe of $15, whereas it was $15 for extra services. It was decided to hold night sessions hereafter, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. H. B. Claflin testified that he had no fault to find with the seizure business, and had no personal knowledge of the case of his goods that was opened. He believed that the General Order system should be restored. B. F. Mudgett had frequently heard, during his ten years' service, of officers receiving gratuities. Merchants had stated to him that they paid the inspectors for sending goods quickly to the general stores.

Mr. Mudgett said he had counselled with Mr. Grinnell to resist the disgraceful system of permitting adventurers from Washington to get all their "plums." Grinnell says he should. About that time, Louis Dent, brother-in-law of the President, waited on Grinnell to give the general order and cartage business to a certain party. That party consisted of General Porter, Leet, Lindsay and others. General Porter afterward came on to Grinnell and gave an order to send the goods to Bixby's store, Bixby having arranged with Porter & Co. Bixby told witness he had paid Leet $5,000 a year. Leet was then on Grant's staff. He remained at Washington a year after the arrangement. At the end of the year Leet & Co. got the general order business. General Porter told witness in Washington that neither himself, Babcock, nor Leet had anything to do with anything in the New York Custom House, and explained Leet's attempt to get the business by means of the President's letter.

Senator Casserly. And in all this time, how long had Colonel Leet been receiving $5,000 a year out of the general order business?

Ans. Something about a year.

Witness said Leet & Co. must be making $150,000 to $200,000 a year, clear profit, out of the general order business. The officers connected with compromising cases also make out of the Government. Paid political assessments in the Custom House still continued. The payments are mostly made through fear of removal.

Henry C. Lake testified. He was a Weigher under Grinnell, but was removed by Murphy. He said that workmen and worthless clerks were detailed to assist him, though the service rendered their employment unnecessary. He said he had paid assessments on three occasions, amounting to $150. His removal was made because he was not a Conkling man.

Mr. Shaw, merchant, said he considered it very unlikely that the Secretary of the Treasury could hear of merchants bribing Inspectors. He never paid blackmail himself, and considered the merchant who offers the bribe just as guilty as the officer who takes it.

Christopher Pullman, cabinet maker, was next examined as to what he knew of a primary in the Eighteenth District in the fall of 1870. He was one of the candidates. The President of the Association was a Custom House clerk, and refused tickets from parties known to be his (Pullman's) friends. The Inspectors got their backs between him and the table and, as he thought, put tickets into the box without count. The Inspectors were John R. Lawrence, clerk in the naval office; Josiah F. Thompson, in charge of the Post Office station, and Allan J. Dennis, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue. It is a notorious fact that Custom House officers are used throughout the city for political purposes, and clerks hold office by their fidelity to the power that appoints them. He believes the power of the Collector would be used to control party issues. Has heard of an Inspector of Election, in 1871, being offered $500 by Murphy to carry another primary.

Charles D. Grant, Clerk in the Appraiser's Department, and at present reporter and correspondent for the press, stated that his friend Perry, a Custom House employe, told him of having been offered promotion in January by the son of Arthur Murphy and Howe, for signing returns of primary elections; that there was repeating at the election; that he was one of the repeaters, and that he finally signed the returns in December. He also told witness the returns were fraudulent, and that the pressure on him to sign them was made by Arthur Murphy and Howe.

Wm. H. Decamp, a lawyer, formerly employed in the Naval Office, testified to his being removed by an order from Washington after Murphy's appointment, and, as he understood, on representations sent to Mr. Boutwell by Murphy. Grinnell, Naval Officer, gave him the notice, stating at the time that he was one of the most efficient officers and best Republicans that he knew, and that no charge was made against him.

Q. Whose influence was brought to bear on Grinnell to remove you?

A. The President's, as I was informed.

Q. Do you know of other instances of the public interest being so set aside?

A. There were several others removed about the same time from similar causes.

Witness said he was President of the Twenty-first District Republican Association. He refused to appoint persons designated by Murphy as Inspectors at elections for District and County Conventions.

The Committee then adjourned, to meet next at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they will hold day and night sessions.

NEW YORK CENTRAL TAX.

Commissioner of the Revenue, Douglas, has notified the Committee of Congress concerning the New York Central scrip, that unless they render a report by the 20th inst, he shall order its immediate collection. The reversing of the question at issue will be settled hereafter.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

It is reported that Charles O'Connor has decided to break up the Bureau of Municipal Correction, considering it proper that further proceedings against the municipal robbers be conducted by the Republican Attorney General, Barlow.

SUIT TERMINATED.

The Heath-Raphael suit against Erie has terminated by mailing the remaining 12,735 shares to England.

STOKES' CASE.

Though Stokes will be arraigned on Thursday, the case is unlikely to be tried until the next term of court, beginning in February.

SAVINGS BANK RUN.

The run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank still continues.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S SUSPENSION.

Cable advices say that the European Life Assurance Company will be wound up.

MUTINY.

The crew of the Prussian bark Bertha have been arrested for mutiny in refusing to do duty unless they received spending money and shore leave. They will await the requisition of the Prussian Consul.

OFFICERS RESISTED.

The United States Deputy Marshals were today resisted by one Scuoff, a boarding-house keeper, and others, in an effort to arrest a number of deserting sailors from the Swedish bark Maria Augusta. The officers were repeatedly struck with clubs and bottles and only succeeded in arresting the deserters upon the production of revolvers.

HEENAN.

John C. Heenan has just returned from London, and renews his denial that he was connected in any manner with the Ring frauds. It is certain that the report which was circulated soon after Heenan's departure for Europe that indictments had been found against him was without foundation.

THE FISK MURDER—HOTEL BILL.

Mr. Powers, proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, states that he has never made out or presented a bill against the estate of James Fisk, Jr., for expenses incurred at the time he was shot. The subject of charges was casually mentioned, to a gentleman who called on behalf of Mrs. Fisk to obtain articles belonging to Colonel Fisk, and the question was asked if be considered $2,500 too much in view of the fact that Fisk's friends had taken possession of the hotel during the time he remained there, and all the private parlors on the first floor were appropriated, meals furnished to large number of friends, and considerable money paid out at the office for various purposes. The gentlemen promised to call the next day, but failed to do so. Mr. Powers says he has not determined upon the amount of the bill, but the charge will be only that which is right and just.

A ROWING CHALLENGE.

Barnard and Biglin have challenged the English four-oared crew which won the championship to come to this country next August, to pull for $500. William Blakely responded for the English crew, that, if Biglin's crew will go to England they will be matched for the same amount.

LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans Imbroglio Dying Out—Another Unsuccessful Application for Military Interference.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—The Civil-Military-Legislative-Political faction farce continues unchanged. Warmoth's Winchester-Rifle-Metropolitans occupy the approach to the State House as usual.

In the Senate, there was no quorum. This announcement caused the Warmothites' stock, which went up yesterday like a rocket, to come down with equal velocity. The House was boisterous and disorderly.

The Legislature of the Carterite members seems to have spent their fury. They failed to put in an appearance in force to-day.

Grant's refusal to interfere gives very general satisfaction.

General T. H. Herron, formerly United States Marshal, afterwards a State Tax Collector, and now Warmoth's Secretary of State, and one of his advisers, who recently emerged from the Bankrupt Court leaving his creditors minus about $500,000, including claims of the United States for $100,000 continues his career. Last week he gave the State Treasurer a check for $8,000, in settlement of his account as Tax Collector, which was not honored when presented. The bank officers reported no funds. This little irregularity is still unadjusted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The President received a telegram from Governor Warmouth last night, transmitting a resolution passed by the Legislature requesting the President to place the military forces in the vicinity of New Orleans at the disposal of the Governor. The latter therefore asked that the request of the Legislature be complied with. The President referred the telegram with instructions to Attorney General Williams, who forwarded the following reply:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

To His Excellency Governor Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana:

SIR: The President has referred to me to your despatch of this date, representing that the Legislature of the State has asked to have the military forces of the United States placed at your disposal to preserve the public peace, etc. There is a contest as to the legality of the election of Lieutenant Governor, and also as to the existence of the lower branch of the Legislature, despatches having been received here from two persons, each claiming to be Speaker thereof, and the President does not feel that he would be justified in deciding those questions at this time and under the existing circumstances, and is unwilling to interfere in State matters, with the military power of the Government, except in a clear case of legal right and overruling necessity.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

WILLIAMS, Attorney General.

A despatch was read from New Orleans to-day, stating that in view of the repeal of the obnoxious laws by the Legislature, yesterday, it is hoped that harmony will be restored.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—Mat. Logan, of the firm of Logan & Patterson, shot and killed Clarence Johnson, in an altercation this afternoon.

ILLINOIS.

Annual Meeting of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association at Elgin.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 16.—The annual meeting of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association opened to-day in the Methodist Church, the Hon. S. Wilcox, President, presiding. The attendance was quite large for the first day, and considerable interest is being manifested.

This afternoon the subject for discussion was the feeding and foddering of dairy cattle, and the speeches were very interesting.

Several agricultural magnates are present, and a letter was received this afternoon from Governor Seymour, expressing his regret at not being able to attend.

Mr. Morrow, of the *Western Farmer*, lectures to-night, and a large attendance is expected tomorrow.

PACIFIC COAST.

What is Said of the Japanese Embassy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16—The storm is over, but the weather is warm and the rivers are higher. Knight's Landing is flooded.

One of the Japanese Princesses destined for Vassar College is exquisitely beautiful, and will make a sensation.

The Embassy and suite, including the Prime Minister, have arrived here in outlandish English ready-made garments of all styles since the flood, which they have already discarded for the most fashionable clothing obtainable here. The Prime Minister adheres to his native costume of richly embroidered satin. The reception of civil, military and naval officers has been going on all day. The citizens manifest respect, but no sight-seeing and offensive curiosity is manifested.

The Wharton Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 16.—Professor Aiken was again before the court at the Wharton trial, to-day, and explained his method of medical analysis.

Other physicians gave their testimony, going to show that Ketchum had not died of cerebro spiral meningitis.

Much of the evidence adduced to-day was simply a defense of the chemists, and laudatory of their professional skill.

After this evidence, the Court announced that the argument of counsel was about to commence, and during its continuance no manifestation of approbal or disapprobation, in any manner whatever, would be permitted. They were cautioned against any exhibition of feeling.

At 1:30 p. m. State's Attorney Revell rose, and commenced the opening argument of the case.

Mr. Revell continued his arguments until 3 o'clock, when the Court adjourned.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Grand Duke Alexis and suite arrived at North Platte yesterday afternoon, and started for Denver at 10 o'clock last night.

—A number of prominent Mormons left Ogden yesterday for Washington to endeavor to induce Congress to admit Utah as a State.

—Governor Marsh Giddings, and Chief Justice Patengo, from New Mexico, as Republican delegates to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia.

—Charles Stowe, editor of the *Girard (Pa.) Cosmopolite*, has been sued for libel by S. E. Woodruff, a lawyer of Girard, and Register in Bankruptcy for the Erie District. Damages laid at $5,000.

—Steamer Brittania, from Glasgow for New York, has arrived at Halifax short of coal, after being twenty-four days out.

—A fire at Reading, Pa., yesterday, demolished nearly half a square on Fifth street. The State House and other buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at a quarter of a million, with partial insurance.

—The round house of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad at Toledo was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with six locomotives. The estimated loss is $100,000. The amount of insurance cannot now be ascertained.

—On Monday, Jas. C. Reynolds, a farmer who resided a few miles from Jacksonville, Ill., was accidentally killed while out hunting alone. The accident is supposed to have occurred about noon, but his body was not found until in the evening, near 6 o'clock. In crossing a ravine which had steep embankments, it is supposed he threw his gun to the top of the embankment ahead of him and the fall discharged it just as the muzzle pointed at his breast. The heavy load of buckshot penetrated to his vitals, killing him instantly. The deceased was a most worthy man, and a son of Mr. Ralph Reynolds, a prominent citizen of Jacksonville.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The market is more animated, and some of the leading jobbers are doing a splendid business for this season. Prices of leading staples are on a rise. The most important changes which have occurred to-day are as follows: Kearsarge satins advanced from 15 to 15½c; Canoe River corset jeans from 10½ to 11c; Columbia do from 11½ to 12c; Clarendon do from 11 to 11½c; Ballou & Son 4-4 bleached muslin from 13½ to 14c; and at the close agents have advanced Lonsdale do from 17 to 18c; Hope do, 14 to 15c; Blackstone A A do, 15 to 16c; Greene G do, 12 to 12½c; Red Bank do, 12 to 12½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; $13.25 asked. Lard firm; for steam, 8¾@8¾c—latter asked. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; but little done; shoulders, held at 5¼c; sides, 6¾@6¾c fully cured. Bacon firm; shoulders, 6¾c; sides, 7¾@7¾c.

HOGS—Fair demand and higher; $4.35@4.60. Receipts, 2,000.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 88c.

GREEN MEATS—4¾@6¾c; hams, 8@8¾c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Jan. 16.—Supply of cattle, 282 cars against 119 cars last week. Market opened fairly active, and prices ¼@½c lower. Average quality good. Sales of 300 Ohio steers, 1,040 to 1,545 lbs, $4.25@6.75; 38 Kentucky, 1,051 lbs, $5.00; 370 Illinois, 1,026 to 1,665 lbs, $5.25@6.87½; 18 Indiana, 1,160 lbs, $5.36.

HOGS—Supply, 18,100; market dull and drooping; sales at $4.30@4.45 for medium to good.

Kansas City Hog Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 16.—Hogs—Received at yards, 486 head; at packing-house, 588 head; sales of 45, averaging 242 lbs, at $3.82½. Slaughtered, 500. Prices, $3.45@3.90.

Watertown (Mass.) Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Jan. 16.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 637. Market improved and prices advanced ½@¾c ℔ lb. Sales of choice at $10.50; extra, $9.50@10.25; first quality, $8.50@9.25; second, $7.50@8.25; third, $6.00@7.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,412. Demand fair at previous prices. Sales in lots at $3.25@5.00 each; extra, $5.50@8.50.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour easier, but not quotably lower. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania and Western red, $1.62@1.64. Rye, 90c. Corn dull and drooping; new yellow, 66@67c. Oats steady at 52@55c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork, $14.50. Lard 9¼c.

WHISKEY—95c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat was held strong and higher; No. 1 red, $1.49@1.50; No. 2, $1.40@1.41. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Refined quiet, and held at 20½@21c for large lots; 21½@22½c for trade lots. Crude, $4.50@4.65.

—The Kalamazoo *Telegraph* says: "It is said that a lady in this city, of much experience, is preparing blank proposals for the use of ladies during leap-year. These contain the desired amount of devotion and flattery, are neatly worded, and only require to be dated and addressed. In desperate cases they can be sent off at the rate of fifteen an hour, and a week's steady employment in this way will secure husbands for those who have never before had any hope. Young and good-looking girls should not send a second proposal until the first is answered, otherwise the result may be embarrassing."

—The New York *gamins* are making a good thing of it by selling pictures of J. Wilkes Booth for Stokes, the assassin of Jim Fisk. Booth, in the assassination of Lincoln, seemed to have a crazy notion that he was to attain immortal renown by the deed. That renown seems likely to take the shape of figuring as the cheap and ready pictorial representative of all the genteel-looking assassins of the future, just as the picture of Babe, the pirate, has done duty for many years to represent the heavy villain in each new horror.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Spavin—Its Causes—Differences.

What Can Be Done Against Spavin—Prevention.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Jan. 12.

SPAVIN.

FORT HARKER, Kan, Jan. 1.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: I have a fine 8-year old gelding which has a bone-spavin a little above the centre of the gambrel-joint, with the appearance of thoroughpin. I wish to get the lameness cured. Any information given will be gladly received. I will look for answer through THE TRIBUNE. Yours truly, W. H. SAGE.

Answer to W. H. Sage, and to Geo. W. McKinsey, who also inquires about Spavin.—Inquiries about spavin have been answered repeatedly in these columns; but, as new inquiries concerning that so very common disease are received almost every week, I will answer them once more.

Spavin is a chronic disease, which has its principal seat in the small bones of the hock-joint; it is one of the most frequent causes of lameness in the hind legs.

ITS CAUSES,

like those of many other diseases, are two-fold; that is, have to be divided into predisposing and exciting causes. While the latter consists in severe muscular exertions, spraining and overburdening the hock-joint, the former have to be found in a bad formation of the joint itself. Spavin, generally, is considered to be a hereditary disease, and that undoubtedly it is, in so far, at least, as a defective formation—that is, bad mechanical proportions—of the hock-joint, as well as of any other part of the body, is apt to be transmitted by sire and dam to their offspring. Some persons seem to be inclined to suppose that spavin is a disease which is caused to be hereditary by some peculiar specificness of its nature; but that cannot be proved. It can be proved, however, that the united influence of both predisposing and existing causes, though, it may be, in different degrees, is necessary to produce spavin. Where, for instance, the formation of the hock-joints is a very bad one, but especially where the horse, besides having weak hock-joints is also bow-legged, so that the weight of the body is not equally distributed upon the different bones of the hock, but falls principally upon the small bones of the inside of the joint, only very slight exciting causes are required. On the other hand, where the exciting causes are very severe, spavin, it cannot be denied, may be produced also in a hock-joint which, under ordinary circumstances, might have proved to be sufficiently strong. Hence, we may find now and then a horse with miserably poor hock-joints, that is yet free from spavin; but such an animal is either very young, or, at least, never has seen any work. We may also, though not frequently, find spavin in a horse with tolerably good hock-joints; but, in such a case, either extraordinary exertions,—great violence,—have taken place, or the horse has been subjected to long-continued hard labor. Therefore, as the hereditary properties of spavin have to be considered as consisting in the transmitted bad mechanical proportions of the hock-joints, it may sometimes happen that an animal with bad mechanical proportions and poor hock-joints, although yet free from spavin itself, produces nothing but spavined offspring, by transmitting its bad mechanical proportions in the hock-joints to its descendants; while the offspring of another animal that has spavin, but has tolerably good hock-joints, may remain free forever. These facts, I think, explain sufficiently the observation, that a colt of a spavined sire or of a spavined dam sometimes remains free itself, but transmits the disease, or rather, the predisposition, to its own offspring; and, therefore, make the old hypothesis rather untenable, that the hereditary properties of spavin are able to remain latent during the whole life of an animal.

DIFFERENCES.

The course and the symptoms of spavin are not in all cases the same; they differ according to the seat of its morbid process. In all those cases in which the morbid process is limited to the external surface of one, or what may happen, though only in rare cases, two, of the small bones of the inside of the hock-joint, those bones are swelled, and externally present a morbid enlargement; but the horse generally is not lame. In other cases, the seat of the disease may be limited to the joint-surface of one or more of those small bones, and, in such a case, the horse is lame under all circumstance, notwithstanding that any external enlargement is wanting.

In the latter case, however, the morbid process frequently spreads, attacks also the external surface of the diseased bone or bones, and a morbid enlargement makes its appearance within a short time; while, in those cases in which the disease is limited to the external surface, a further extension of the morbid process is comparatively seldom observed, unless the horse is subjected again to severe exertions, or to hard labor,—in other words, to the exciting causes of spavin. In most cases of spavin, both the articular and the external surfaces of the diseased bones are morbidly affected, and then not only those bones present externally a morbid enlargement, generally on the inside of the hock-joint, but the horse is lame, too; and, in such cases, the disease is not always confined to one or two of the small bones of the hock-joint, but may spread sometimes in such a degree as to attack all, or nearly all, the bones which constitute that joint, and may even extend downward to the heads of the metatarsus, or shank and splint bones. This, however, happens only when, in the first place, the mechanical proportions of that joint are very bad, and when, at the same time, the exciting causes are continued, or even increased. Such a horse, of course, is scarcely able to bear any weight on the lame leg at all. In other cases, such as where the sprained horse is kept under favorable conditions, and where the joint itself is tolerably well proportioned, the lameness disappears, sometimes gradually, but the enlargement remains, and then nature has effected a cure—that is, as far as a cure is possible. If we have, in such a case, an opportunity to make a *post-mortem* examination, then we find that the diseased bones have grown together—have been firmly united to one solid piece. Pain and lameness, of course, must disappear as soon as the movement in such a joint ceases.

Hence, although the morbid process is, in all cases, essentially the same, spavin is able to present different features. We may discriminate:

1. *Enlargement without lameness;* then the changes consist in a morbid affection of the periosteum (the fibrous membrane coating the external surface of the bones); exudation of osseous substance on the outside of the bone—that is, formation of an exostosis; and sometimes ossification of the ligaments.

2. *Lameness without enlargement;* then the morbid features consist, first, in a change of color of the cartilaginous coat of the joint surface; second, in the appearance of osseous points and deposits of lime in the articular surface; thirdly, in atrophy, or decay of the cartilaginous coat; and, fourthly, in a morbid porosity of the diseased bones.

3. *Enlargement and lameness combined,* which present all the morbid features into 1 and 2.

4. *Enlargement remains, but lameness has disappeared;* then we find, first, the diseased bones condensed again,—afterwards their texture almost normal, or somewhat spongy; secondly, the diseased bones are grown together, consequently the diseased joint is stiff; and, thirdly, pain and lameness disappear.

If we reflect a little upon these different processes, we certainly must come to the conclusion that nature itself shows us the only way possible in which a cure of the lameness produced by spavin can be effected; that is, by promoting a growing together of the diseased bones. Further, we also can draw very easily the following conclusions: 1. A cure of the lameness is possible only where the disease is confined to the small bones in the lower part of the hock-joint (the hock-joint or tarsus of a horse, it must be remembered, consist of four distinct joints), and where those bones which contribute to the formation of the upper joint, in which the principal movement, bending, and stretching, is taking place, are yet free from disease, for that joint cannot be spared. 2. When the mechanical proportions of the hock-joint are such as to enable the same to bear the weight of the body, and to hold out the concussion under all ordinary circumstances. 3. That, in order to effect a cure, strict rest is necessary for a certain length of time, so that the process of growing together may not be disturbed. 4. That a cure is impossible where the animal is very wild and restless, where the principal joint is affected, or where the hock-joint is naturally so weak as not to be able to bear, even under ordinary circumstances, the weight of the body, and to hold out the concussion; or, finally, where the horse is so bow-legged that the weight of the body has to be borne almost entirely by the bones of the inside of the hock-joint. If we just keep in mind the above facts, it cannot be very difficult to determine.

WHAT CAN BE DONE AGAINST SPAVIN

in a given case? A rational treatment requires; First, to give absolute rest for the animal, respecting the diseased joint, till a coalescence has been effected; secondly, to produce a certain degree of inflammation in the diseased bones, just enough to cause so much exudation as is necessary to effect a union, but not so much as to lead to further destruction. Such a limited degree of inflammation can be produced and supported by different means,—for instance, by firing, by blistering, or by setons. Firing is frequently very effective; there is, however, one objection to it,—that is, it produces and leaves behind rather ugly scars, which are unnecessary and should be avoided. Blistering also is usually attended with good results, and may be preferred, provided the substances used as a blister are such as do not leave any blemishes behind,—in other words, do not destroy the skin and the roots of the hair; as, for instance, an ointment consisting of one part of the red biniodide of mercury and of sixteen parts of hog's lard, applied and rubbed in about twice a week, generally answers the purpose. All such extremely corroding substances, however, as arsenious acid, sulphuric acid, muriatic acid, nitric acid, caustic ammonia, corrosive sublimate, euphorbium, and others of a similar nature, should never be used, on account of the mischief they will produce, for they not only destroy the roots of the hair, and degenerate and destroy the skin, but sometimes become destructive also to the parts beneath, even to the bones themselves, and frequently make the animal an incurable and valueless cripple. The secret remedies used against spavin, ringbone, curb, and splints, by travelling quack-doctors, generally consist of some of those extremely corrosive substances; therefore, the readers of THE TRIBUNE will do well to give such fellows a wide berth.

Setons also cannot but produce ugly blemishes, and should never be used.

PREVENTION.

The best prevention, of course, consists in excluding strictly not only those horses and mares from breeding that have spavin, but also all those that have weak joints, are bow-legged, or show bad mechanical proportions in their hocks. If we do that, cases of spavin will cease to be frequent. If we have a horse with hock-joints inclined to spavin, or a horse that is naturally a little bow-legged, but is yet free from spavin, we can frequently prevent that disease if we lower occasionally the inside heel and the whole inside of the hoof from the heel to the toe by judiciously paring so as to take away the centre of the weight from the inside of the hock and throw it upon the centre of the joint, or further toward its outside. As far as the exciting causes are concerned, cases of spavin would also considerably decrease in frequency if Young America had less tendency to gallop young horses under the saddle.

VETERINARIAN.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Illinois—Reports of Committees—Degrees Conferred and Officers Elected—Adjournment for One Year.

MORNING SESSION.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of the Grand Jurisdiction of Illinois assembled in the hall of Crusader Lodge, on the corner of Madison and Halsted streets, and was called to order by Grand Chancellor David A. Cashman. All the grand officers were present, and eighteen lodges represented.

The Committee appointed on the annual address of the Grand Chancellor reported, recommending that the suggestions contained therein be adopted and acted upon by the Grand Lodge.

Reports from the Committee on Laws and Supervision, and on Finance and Milage, were taken up and acted upon.

The Committee on State of the Order submitted an amended report, which was taken up and adopted. The report contained practical suggestions, pointing out evils and abuses in their Order, and recommenced the proper remedies.

P. C. White offered a communication, asking for the decision of the G. L. The G. C. gave a decision in the matter, that no one can sit in Lodge during sessions without being in possession of S. A. P. W., which decision was acquiesced in by the G. L.

After the transaction of other business, having reference to the good of the Order, the G. L. adjourned.

A resolution was offered and accepted, fixing the time of election of officers to be first order of business, after conferring the P. C. degree at the afternoon session.

The Grand Lodge then adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock p. m. the Grand Lodge assembled in the same Hall, and was called to order by the Grand Chancellor.

Roll of Lodges were called, and a quorum was found to be present.

The degree of Past Chancellor was confered on the following-named Knights: J. N. Rea, J. Baldwin, J. Dixon, Charles Stadt, and W. Bowden.

The election of grand officers was next proceeded with. Past Chancellors McClure and Dixon were appointed tellers. A vote being taken, D. A. Cashman was duly elected Grand Chancellor for V. G. C.; J. Sprague was elected for G. R. and S.; H. C. Berry was chosen for Grand Banker; William White, Grand Guide; Dobson, of Decatur, was elected as Representative to the Supreme Lodge of the World; D. A. Cashman for two years and H. C. Berry for one year, for Past Grand Representatives. The following were elected Past Chancellors: Richardson, Healey, Buchmand, Reily, Rice, and Herr.

The ceremony of installation of the Grand Lodge officers into their respective chairs was then performed.

The Committee on Returns and Credentials presented a report which was, on motion, accepted.

Several amendments to the constitution were then presented and referred to the Committee on By-laws and Revision of Constitution.

After the transaction of other routine business, the Grand Lodge adjourned to meet in this city, on the third Tuesday in January, 1873.

MARRIED.

GIBSON—ROGERS—January 16, at Grace Church, by Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., Mr. John S Gibson and Miss Mary J. Rogers, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

JONES—In this city, on the 16th inst., at the residence of Mr. J. M. Wetherell, No. 85 Twenty fourth-st., Mr. Samuel Jones, in the 79th year of his age.

The deceased had been in the employ of Messrs. H. W. & J. M. Wetherell for the past 12 years.

His exemplary life and habits were such as to command the respect of all, and his many friends will cherish his memory as one whose life had been devoted to the cause of his Savior and to the interests of mankind.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of Mr. J. M. Wetherell, No. 85 Twenty-fourth-st., on Wednesday, at 10 a. m. The friends of the deceased are cordially invited to attend.

TOBEY—At Dennis, Mass., on Monday, the 15th inst., Jonathan H. Tobey, aged 77 years, father of Charles and Frank B. Tobey, of this city.

ADAMS—At South Bend, Ind., Jan. 9, Eva May, daughter of Thomas W. and Maria E. Adams, aged 6 weeks and 5 days.

GILLOTT—At Birmingham, Eng., Jan. 5, Joseph Gillott, steel pen maker, aged 72 years.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN EIGHTEENTH AND TWENTIETH-STS., on Wabash-av., a blue hood, trimmed with scarlet, drab and yellow ribbon and bright tassels. The finder will be rewarded if returned to 533 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON SUNDAY NIGHT, JAN. 14, AT UNION Park Congregational Church, or on the way from there to 801 Fulton-st., a lady's mink fur collar. For return of same to 801 Fulton-st., a liberal reward will be given.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, JAN. 12, A PAIR OF GOLD spectacles, in a brown case, between Lake and Harrison and Throop and Loomis-sts. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at 160 West Adams-st.

LOST—BOOK ON DISEASES OF THE EYE. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to Dr. HENRY OLIVE, Oculist and Aurist, 240 West Madison-st., or letting him know where he may find it.

LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN—A LARGE Newfoundland dog; has white face and feet, answers to the name of Frank; has a licensed badge on his collar, 901. A liberal reward will be paid if above dog is brought to 738 Wabash-av.

LOST—A FREE MASON'S CERTIFICATE, BElonging to WILLIAM WARNOCK, as it will be of no use to any other person. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at Tribune office.

LOST—SMALL BLACK-AND-TAN DOG; HAD on leather collar and black blanket, with red trimmings; answers to the name of Santy. Return to No. 3 Ashland av., and receive $5 reward.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, IN GOING from Sixteenth-st. to the Academy of Music by the street cars, a shawl pin in the shape of an anchor of silver and Scotch pebbles. The association is more than the intrinsic value of the pin. A liberal reward will be given to any one returning it to Mr. FLYNN Cashier Chicago Tribune, at this office.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, EITHER ON Blue Island-av., Halsted or Monroe-st., a gold sleeve button. A suitable reward will be paid on returning the same to 30 Aberdeen-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 251 SOUTH JEFferson-st., near Twelfth-st., a bay colt, 14 months old, got two white feet. The finder will be rewarded by returning or giving information at SLOAN & GRAHAM'S Plumbing Shop, 195 West Randolph-st.

TAKEN UP—NOV. 4, A COW. OWNER IS REquested to call and get her, on Reese-st., near Ogden Slip, north of Division-st. bridge. JOHN KEGAN.

TAKEN UP—AT CLARK'S POINT, IN THE town of Hyde Park, on Monday, Jan. 15, a chestnut mare, two hind feet white, switch tail, weight about 1,050 lbs.; had on leather halter and forward half of common blanket; shod all round. Owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. JOHN P. JACKSON.

$50 REWARD—THE ABOVE REWARD WILL be paid for the delivery to me, in good condition, of one of my carriage horses, a bright bay, 8 years old, 16 hands high, with heavy mane and tail, and quite stylish appearance, that escaped from my barn, No. 6 Park-row, and ran down Michigan-av. Sunday evening, Jan. 7. W. F. COOLBAUGH, Union National Bank.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE for one year, or longer, suitable for a first-class boarding house; centrally located. Address, with particulars, J R, care of Carrier No. 28.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, A furnished or unfurnished house, 10 or 12 rooms; South Side preferred, and in good locality. Address, ADAMS, Branch office, 409 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE AND LOT ON Wabash, Michigan, or Indiana-avs., between Eighteenth and Twenty-ninth-sts., by a family of two only; will buy the house at once, if price and terms are satisfactory. Address, immediately, M H, 945 Prairie-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE YOUNG GENtlemen desire furnished apartments, without board, in the immediate vicinity of Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st. Private family preferred. Address H 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURnished parlor and bedroom, with a widow lady, where there are no other boarders, within 10 minutes of Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st., by one or two gentlemen. References given. Address N. R. DOUGLAS, care Carrier 24, city.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, or 3 or 4 unfurnished rooms; rent must be low. Address J F E, 323 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE WEST SIDE, east of May-st., a furnished house suitable for boarders. Address F H, 285 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BRICK STORE ON Madison-st., between Canal and Jefferson, with from 800 to 1,200 square feet of floor, and good show windows. Possession any time between this and 1st May. Would like to confer with party who will build. Address W E J, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL J. H. KENDLEN PLEASE send his present address to 873 Washington av. and oblige G. G. MERRILL.

PERSONAL—A WIDOW, WITH ONE CHILD, and owning house, is desirous of meeting a true-hearted gentleman, with a view to marriage. Address Mrs. ANNIE CLIFFORD, Chicago, Post Office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR 10 YEARS, 40x150 FEET ON South Water-st., between Wells and LaSalle-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—200,000 OLD BRICK. BUSCH & BRAND, 29 Cedar-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT WITH 10 ROOMS on South Side, near Thirty-first-st.; price, $3,600. This is a new house. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—30 OR 60X125 FEET ON WASHINGton-st., 20 feet west of Union Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—115X144 FEET SOUTHEAST COR. ner Michigan-av. and Thirty-sixth-st; very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—I WANT AN OFFER ON 20X170 ON Wabash-av., between Monroe and Adams, west front; also 28x150 on South Water, near Clark; 136x35 Prairie-av., $2,600 cash; 23x100 State, north of Fourteenth, $7,000; house and lot on Fulton-st., $4,000. JAMES H. HILL, 379 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 25X160 ON MADISON-ST., WEST of LaSalle; 40 feet on Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.; house and lot on Michigan-av., at a bargain; house and lot on Washington-st., near Clinton. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON SEBOR-ST., NEAR CLINton-st. cars; a 3-room new cottage on rear of lot; price, $1,300; this is very cheap. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET FRONT ON MONROE-ST., between Clark and LaSalle-sts., with cellar and foundation, and sewers all made; enough materials on the ground for two-thirds of a business house; $30,000 in ten payments. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON VAN BUREN-ST., SOUTH front, 26½ feet, 100 feet west of State-st., in ten payments; $20,000, rare opportunity. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV.—NEW, NEAT FRAME house of 14 rooms, modern improvements, and lot 44 feet front on Lake-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—RIVER LOT, 300X240 FEET, SOUTHwest corner of Twenty-second and Throop, suitable for lumber or any manufacturing property. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—300X190 FEET, southwest corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NOS. 202 AND 204 PARK-AV.—Brick building, 10 rooms each, modern improvements; lot 60x125, good stabling. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 83 and 85 Canal st.

FOR SALE—$12,500 FOR MARBLE-FRONT RESidence, fronting the Lake, on Indiana-av., near Thirteenth-st. $9,000 due 5 years at 8 per cent. AYRES & HOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY MARBLE-FRONT house and lot. House cost over $8,000. Price, $9,500. This is a decided bargain, as it is richly worth and will sell for $12,000 in the spring. J. S. SCOVEL, 537 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, COTtage on Morgan-st. Also, one on Washington-st., west of Park. E. L. PEASE, 114 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEW 2-STORY stone front dwelling house, 9 rooms and lot, on Indiana-av., near Fourteenth-st. Price, $12,500; $3,000 cash, $3,000 in 1 year, balance in 4 years. Immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST., NEARLY new, 2-story frame house of 10 rooms, brick basement, and lot 42x150, No. 608 West Jackson-st., near Reuben. Early possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SEELEY-AV., 50x125 FEET, EAST front, on Seeley-av., between Adams and Jackson. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—4 LOTS, each 25x173 on Van Buren-st., between Centre-av. and Throop-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NEAT frame house of 8 rooms, and lot, 611 West Washington-st., between Wood and Lincoln. Early possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST.—TWO NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses of 14 rooms each, and lots, on Monroe st., near Paulina. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS residence and lot on Michigan-av., north of Eighteenth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST.—LOT 25X97 FEET on East Monroe-st., adjoining Kent's new building. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV.—58½X124 FEET SOUTHwest corner of Park-av. and Robey-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—JACKSON AND PAULINA-STS.—45x190 feet, northeast corner of Jackson and Paulina-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—JACKSON AND LINCOLN-STS.—63x125 feet northeast corner of Jackson and Lincoln. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings.

FOR SALE—HOYNE-ST.—NEAT FRAME house, brick basement, of 7 rooms, and lot, No. 95 South Hoyne-st., near Monroe, price $4,500, terms one-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—50X178 FEET ON Wabash-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., price $75 per foot, one third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 539 MITCHELL-st., lots on Blue Island-av., Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine-sts., in Sampson & Greene's Addition. These lots are convenient to the street cars.

FOR SALE—FRONTING JEFFERSON PARK, brick residence, 14 rooms, all modern improvements; $9,500; in market for this week only. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 63 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 20x160 ON RANDOLPH-ST., between Wells and Franklin, south front. A. E. WALKER, Room 16, cor. Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN FOR THIRTY days, 50 feet, west front, on South Clark-st., near VanBuren-st., at $600 a foot net; ¼ cash, balance 1 and 2 years. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 446 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON THE avenue, near Twentieth-st. Price $18,000, on very easy terms. THOS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON NORTH CLARK-ST.

50 feet on Michigan-st.

34 feet on North Wells-st.

101 feet on Chicago-av.

24 feet on Sedgwick-st., n. e. corner of White-st.

25 feet on Larrabee-st.

20 feet on North Halsted-st.

30 feet on Park-av.

H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

Indiana-av.—House and lot at Twenty-sixth-st., $7,000.

Indiana-av.—House and lot at Twenty-sixth-st., $11,000.

Indiana-av.—House and lot at Twenty-sixth-st., with 50 feet of ground, $12,000.

Michigan-av.—House and lot at Twenty-fifth-st., $23,000.

Michigan-av.—House and lot at Twenty-sixth-st., $10,000.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT, 100x180, ON ONE OF the avenues, near Twenty-second-st.; desirable church site. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IRON FRONT BUSINESS BLOCK in Quincy, Ill.; central location.

A piece of choice business property in Omaha, yielding a large rental, to exchange for Chicago property. H. C. MOREY, 116 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—A NEW French roof, 12-room house with all modern improvements; one of the finest residences in Racine, Wis.; plan and elevation can be seen by calling on W. H. PHELPS, Architect, 204½ Michigan-av., between Congress and Van Buren-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property, 11½ acres of land with good first-class dwelling, barn, outhouses, and tenement house, in the city of Aurora, three-quarters of a mile from the depot. N. A. WILLIAMS, 3 West Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A BARGAIN, A large three-story and basement stone building, suitable for heavy manufacturing, with foundry adjoining, in Dixon, Ill. Apply to J. C. AYRES, Dixon, Ill.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT HYDE Park, finely located in private park, near depot; small payment down, balance on long time; building lots in choice localities for $20 to $50 per foot.

Two good houses, well-located, all modern improvements, at Oakland (Thirty-ninth-st.), near horse and steam cars, to exchange for stock of merchandise or North Side property.

House and lot 25x180, east front, Lake-av., near Egan, $5,500.

Ellis-av., near Egan, 40x180, to 20 foot alley, $125 per foot.

Ellis-av., northeast corner Brook-st., 100x180, $125 per foot. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE TO sell or trade; good bargains only accepted; have customers. EDWARDS & TOWSON, 535 South State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD $18,000 FARM IN EXchange for city property. WM. GARNETT, 666 State-st.

WANTED—HOUSE OF 5 OR 6 ROOMS, WITH half acre lot, at Oak Park, for customer. Owners apply. C. J. CORSE, 9 South Canal-st., Room 6.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $5,000 ON first-class city real estate. BARKER & WAIT, 46 East Harrison-st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Same bought. No. 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2, formerly 183 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON long or short time, on first-class city securities, at reasonable rates. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—CERTIficates of indebtedness, in large or small amounts. Highest price paid by W. H. FRANCIS, 230 West Randolph-st.

TO LOAN—$15,000 IN SUMS OF $3,000 AND $5,000 on improved city property. R. KENNEDY & CO., Real Estate Agents, 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED—$10,000 or $15,000 for one or two years. Security first-class and double amount of loan. Address MERCHANT, care W. H. Sampson & Co., 285 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $10,000, AT A LIBeral rate of interest, with good security; the party making the loan to attend to the office business of the establishment, and to have the entire charge of the finances. Address immediately, P 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW, $7,000 FOR THREE months, on first mortgage, No. 1 real estate; will pay 1½ per month net. Address F 91, Tribune office.

$2,000 TO INVEST IN A STANDARD, LEgitimate business. Address C 83, Tribune office.

$23,500 TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS FARMS for five years, at 10 per cent, in sums of about $3,000, $15,500, or altogether. Apply immediately to J. B. MURRAY, Odell, Ill.

$75,000 TO LEND ON ILLINOIS FARMS, for five to ten years, in sums not less than $5,000, and larger preferred. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY THE BEST. GROVER & BAKER'S NEW improved shuttle, lock-stitch sewing machine; also, Grover & Baker's celebrated elastic stitch machines. Lower prices than any other first-class machine; more attachments free; easy monthly payments. Salesroom 96 West Randolph-st., and 127 Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES for sale, payable in work or cash, at South Side Office, 127 Eighteenth-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 157 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given in payment when required.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUSINESS CHANCE FOR $1,000, WHERE $15,000 can be made in 24 months, sure, at 302 South State-st.

ATTENTION!—ANY BURNT-OUT PARTY IN Chicago, engaged in a regular mercantile business, conducted on Christian principles, wishing to secure a partner who has $10,000 capital, address immediately METALS, P. O. Box 118.

A RARE CHANCE—A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL grocery store in a good locality, doing a good business, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at 66 North Sangamon-st.

A RARE CHANCE—LINSEED OIL WORKS machinery for sale or exchange at a bargain; all ready for work. Inquire of FERGUSON BROS., cor. West Jackson and Clinton-sts.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACturers—The entire business of the K. W. M. Co. for sale on the most favorable terms. 300 to 400 men are constantly employed; gross sales amounting to about $500,000 per annum, which business might be doubled by giving judicious credits. The undersigned, having devoted 25 years of his life entirely to the growth and having made all the property he desires, is determined to retire, improve his real estate, and obtain the rest his declining years and health demand, leaving to his successors a business which he believes has no parallel in the country. For further information inquire of or address F. W. GATES, President, Office, 40 Canal-st, Chicago.

GROCERY FOR SALE—SMALL STOCK; GOOD cash trade; one of the best locations in Chicago. Inquire corner Fulton and May-sts.

HOTEL FOR RENT AT LAKE FOREST—A splendid new hotel at Lake Forest, the most delightful suburban town in the West, and the favorite summer resort of residents of Chicago, from which it is distant 28 miles by Milwaukee Railroad. The hotel and grounds are on a finely wooded bluff 80 feet above the lake, of which they command an unequalled view. The building is elegantly furnished throughout, is warmed by steam, and is well supplied with bath rooms and water closets. In the ladies' parlor is a $1,000 piano, and in the billiard hall two good tables. Gas and water are introduced into every room. The laundry has every convenience for doing the washing of the guests and the house. There is a good ice-house in which is stored 150 tons of ice. The barn is very complete and capable of accommodating 50 horses. It is not often that an opportunity occurs for obtaining such an unique establishment, and it will be rented so that it can be made to pay well. The undersigned will take pleasure in making arrangements to show the property. S. LIND, 97 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

STOCK, LEASE, AND FIXTURES OF A GROcery store doing a good business for sale. Reasons for selling other business to attend to. For particulars address G 89, Tribune office.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP. 414 West Madison-st.

SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE, CHEAP. SATISfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at 172½ Clinton-st.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. 185 West Randolph-st.

SALOON FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, CHEAP.—The fitting, glass, license, &c., of a saloon. Apply to-day, to G. J. GOODE, 23 West Madison-st.

TOBACCO FACTORY FOR SALE BY ISAAC Fuller, general auction and commission merchant, 59 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A first-class tobacco factory, complete, with engine, boiler, and all machinery in running order. A real bargain. Terms, ½ cash, and ½ in real estate in Chicago.

$300 WILL BUY THE ST. JAMES HOTEL Cigar Stand, corner Clark and Polk-sts.; lease, stock, and fixtures, if taken to-day, as the proprietor has engaged in other business. Apply at stand.

$400 WILL SECURE A HALF INTEREST in a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 130 West Washington-st., Room 1.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FINE CARRIAGE HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness for sale on reasonable terms. Inquire of J. N. BARKER, 46 East Harrison-st.

BUSINESS—ATTENTION TEAMSTERS!—I have one pair of good working horses, two double lumber wagons, and two double sets harness. Will be sold cheap for cash. Call on R. M. FILLEY, 64 West Washington-st., Room 3.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER HAVE FOR SALE two span heavy horses; also, heavy harness and wagons, 20 new buggies, 1 new landau, and harness to suit. Twenty-second st., cor. of State.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND MULE—THE HORSE is suitable for hard work, and will be sold cheap, or will trade for two seated buggy. Mule 5 years old, extra good traveller and worker. Apply early to-day to Mr. JONES, horseshoer, corner Van Buren and Desplaines-sts.

FOR SALE—SOME BUSINESS HORSES, FRESH from country, and a two-seated second-hand carriage, harness, robes, &c. 42 Harmon-court. M. C. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—HORSES, SINGLE OR IN TEAMS, with wagons and harness, cheap for cash. Apply rear 355 West Monroe-st., in alley.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD TRUCK, HORSES, and harnesses. Address U 43, Tribune office, or 44 Cornell-st.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED, A PAIR DAPple gray carriage horses; also, driving and work horses, at the Omaha Stable, cor. Twenty-third and State-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—300 DUMP CARTS AND harnesses for the same, just the thing in the ruins or on crowded streets. At Government Goods Depot, Wentworth-av. and Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BROWN buggy horse 6 years old, fit for family use. He is 15 hands 1 inch high, with long mane and tail. Also, two others—one fit for trucking or any other purpose; he weighs 1400, is 6 years old; the other is fit for family or any other use; stands 15 hands 3 inches high, 5 years old; warranted gentle, kind and true. To be seen at 982 State st. The owner parts with him for no fault whatever, as he is going to Europe.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF first-class carriages, which we will sell for the next thirty days at less than the manufacturer's prices to make room for our spring stock. We are also manufacturing the celebrated ¾ and ⅞ Pennover buggy for gentlemen's use, the best and most stylish built. Carriages nicely refitted at 325 and 327 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—SOME FIRST-CLASS LIGHT EXpress wagons for city use at 325 and 327 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

IF YOU WANT TO PURCHASE A BUGGY OR harness of any kind be sure to call at Chicago Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company, 145 Michigan-av., Lake Front, and thereby save from 20 to 40 per cent.

PARTIES WISHING TO SELL THEIR HORSES by private sale, and have them well taken care of, with board at $4 per week, address DEXTER, Tribune office.

WE HAVE ROOM FOR A FEW MORE BOARDers at Workman's Tremont Stables, 23 Congress-st. J. W. COOK.

WANTED—GOOD STAGE HORSES AT STAbles of the People's Omnibus and B. Co., cor. 29th and State-sts.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH—FRONT OFFICE, up stairs, 204½ Michigan-av., between Congress and VanBuren-sts.; also office fixtures for sale. W. H. PHELPS, Architect.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, pair or both, in brick building, 20x80, on Canal-st., near Washington; also several good offices. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—ONE SIDE OF ROOM AT 253 EAST Randolph-st., near the bridge, suitable for store or offices. The other side is a cigar store.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A large, first-class hotel in this city; an excellent chance for hotel men. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A private hotel on Wabash-av. Weekly profits, $250. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A 3-RUN WATER MILL, CUSTOM and merchant. Apply to FOX BROS., Riverside.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT OFFICE ON SECond floor of 25 South Canal-st. Inquire on premises. B. M. FORD & CO.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE, NO. 21 ARCHER-av., one block from State-st. Inquire on premises. Rent $40.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, FIRST FLOOR; ALSO desk for sale. Apply at 446 State-st.

TO RENT—STORE CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-st. and Forest-av., opposite the largest public school in the city; good chance. A. W. WHEELER, 315 State-st.

TO RENT—THREE STORES ON STATE, NEAR Eighteenth-st.; will lease same for one or two years; take in exchange a 25 or 50 lot, improved or unimproved, in good neighborhood. Apply at 1174 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF THREE ROOMS, ONE block from street cars. West Side. $10 per month. Inquire at 416½ State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 116 ABERDEEN-ST., TWO doors north of VanBuren-st., and convenient to the street cars; a brick basement, with 10 rooms, water, gas, &c.; possession given on the 1st of February. For terms inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE, JUST COMPLETED, 7 rooms, corner Thirty-fifth and Buddan-sts.; rent, $30 per month. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—THE TWO-STORY and basement brick house, with furnace, gas, hot and cold water, 17 Honore-st. Possession given immediately; also a good brick barn.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON MICHigan-av., near Fourteenth-st. $100 per month. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A FURNISHED boarding house, splendid location; also a new marble house, on Michigan-av. Apply at 609 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE. A FAMIly of three would like to board with occupant. Apply at 741 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF BRICK HOUSE 199 West Monroe-st., suitable for housekeeping.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS; SECOND floor for business purposes. E. C. DOUGLAS, 860 State-st.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping or any light business. Inquire at 139 Twenty-second-st. WM. H. HAYES & CO.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, without board, to one or two gentlemen; fire and gas; terms reasonable. 474 West Lake st.

TO RENT—3 NICE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with closets and water; servant room attached; for married couple, without children; moderate terms; good references required. Cottage Grove-av., cor. Twenty-fifth-st. Inquire in the German drug store.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT room, with stove and hair set, to two gentlemen or gentleman and lady at 87 School-st., between Madison and Monroe; entrance off Desplaines-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION," by Colbert & Chamberlain, associate editors Chicago *Tribune*. Illustrated by Chapin & Gulick. Complete in one splendid octavo vol. of 528 printed pages, and 24 pages illustrations (embracing 26 engravings), 552 pages in all, with the fullest (10x15 inches) and most reliable map of Chicago published. Also, full accounts of the great Northwestern fires, and the other great fires of the world. *Be careful that you get hold of the right book.* Enclose, at once, 50 cents for outfit, and name territory desired. Address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 15 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY WITH OUR new article. Sample sent for 25c. MERRILL & CO., 230 Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS THE CITY and Northwest for Chamber's Encyclopædia and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, 523 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS—DR. GOODSPEED'S HIStory of Chicago and the Great Fires of the West and World, containing near 700 pages and 75 illustrations; all on tinted paper. "Now ready." Price, $2.50. Most rapid selling book in America. Prospectus and outfit free. A portion of the proceeds devoted to the sufferers. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, 51 South Carpenter-st., Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis. Goodspeed's Franco-German War sells immensely.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD AGENTS STILL wanted on the Reversible Door and Gate Springs. Try it, and judge whether it will pay or not. Call at 114 West Randolph-st., or send stamp for particulars. BOON, MILLS & CO., patentees and proprietors.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENT—A RELIAble man who can command a good trade in druggist's sundries, and fancy goods, can make a permanent engagement by addressing, with references, V 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—8 OR 10 YOUNG men for the city and one for each town in the country, for an easy business, paying $2 to $5 a day to $5 capital. Some are making $3 an hour. A. Y., 220 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, AT BIG PAY, men and women to sell everywhere, to families, articles used by all. D. STONER, 81 West Adams-st.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS ADJUSTERS who are thoroughly acquainted with the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. FARRAR & WHEELER, 228 West Madison-st.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS AND farm hands for Tennessee; go to-night; highest wages paid. Apply to E. A. ANGELL, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS VARIETY TALENT, male and female. Also ten ballet girls. Address B 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR A FIRST-class travelling company: One leading man, one walking gent, one first-class advertising agent (must be thoroughly posted as to halls and routes. None but professionals need apply. State lowest terms. Salaries low, but sure. Open 25th. Box 38, Streator, Illinois.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MEAT COOK, MAN or woman, colored man preferred. Apply at Avenue House, or 10 Peck-court, near Michigan-av.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to see our new corn sheller—shells 8 bushels per hour. Retails $1.50; rights free to workers. KIMBALL & CO., 135 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, EXPERIENCED CANvasser in a printing establishment, to whom good wages will be paid; must have extensive business connections. Address P 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS TRAVELlers, familiar with the jewelry trade. Inquire of WENDELL & HYMAN, 586 Wabash-av.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN IN A RETAIL boot and shoe store, who thoroughly understand the business. None others need apply, between the hours of 10 and 11 a. m., at 587 South State-st.

WANTED—A LADY CLERK IN A COUNTRY store, one who understands single-entry bookkeeping, who will wait on customers and make herself generally useful. Address A 58, Tribune office, stating where an interview can be had.

Trades.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 CUTTER IN A FIRST-class tailoring establishment. Address with real name. Communications strictly confidential. Address O 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITH, and first-class wagon-maker, for wagon and buggy work. Address J. T. NUSSBAUM, Wilmington, Ill.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CROMPTON LOOM weavers; steady work and good pay. Apply immediately to Constantine Woollen Mills, Constantine, Mich.

WANTED—A FOREMAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a large furniture factory; must be thoroughly acquainted with wood-working machinery, and understand the business in all its branches. Address SOUTH BEND, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LITHOGRAPHIC Engraver. Address immediately, stating wages required. P A G, Box 493 Parkersburg, W. Va.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO FIRST-class custom pants makers at ROCHE & CO.'S, 393 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BOOTMAKER AT BEN. DARCEY'S, northwest corner of Jefferson and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—CARPENTER FOREMAN—A THORoughly competent man to take charge of a job and builders' carpenter shop. References required. Apply to 207 and 209 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—TWO JOB PRINTERS—NONE BUT men who thoroughly understand their business need apply. DUNLOP, WILLIAMSON & CO., 43 and 45 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—GLAZIERS BY THE GARDEN City Mfg. and Supply Co., corner Twenty-second and Morgan-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AT SEBASTIAN LINK'S Shaving Rooms, 8 North Canal-st.

WANTED—A BOY THAT UNDERSTANDS running a Gordon press. Apply at Room 10, No. 11 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, TO TAKE IN FAMily washing and ironing; can give the best of reference. Call, for one week, at Limekiln House, Burnside-st., above Fifteenth-st.

WANTED—AT THE EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY, 297 West Monroe-st., two first-class shirt ironers, to whom steady employment and good wages will be given. Call after 2 p. m.

Domestics.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE girl in a small private family; German or Swede preferred. Apply at 115 South Hoyne-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN a small private family. Apply at 91 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; Swedish or Danish preferred. Apply at 511 Carroll st., 2 blocks north of Union Park.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, FIRST-class, 15 to 18 family; no washing required; good wages. At 248 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; German or Norwegian preferred. Apply, with references, at 207 West Washington st.

WANTED—25 GIRLS IN PRIVATE AND boarding houses, for the city and country. Inquire at PAULINA REISS'S, 200 Maxwell-st., near Union.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD Norwegian or Swedish girl for general work; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at the crockery store, 201 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDISH OR GERMAN girl, one who understands washing and ironing and general housework. Apply at 892 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDISH OR NORwegian girl to wash and help in the kitchen. Also one for second work. 775 Michigan-av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A FIRST-class cook. Apply at 734 Michigan-av., Tuesday and Wednesday next, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 12 m., and 2 and 4 p. m.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK-court, near Michigan-av., a competent cook; also laundress. Apply at once. Also colored coachman.

WANTED—A THOROUGH AND COMPETENT Norwegian girl, one who understands all branches of housekeeping, clean and neat. No other need apply. Good references required, at 1014 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY GIRL. One who well understands her business will receive good wages. Also, girl for general housework. Apply at 264 Michigan av.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL. GOOD references required. Inquire of JAMES P. SMITH, JR., 516 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer. Apply at 618 Wabash-av. None other need apply.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN GIRL, ABOUT 15 years old, as nurse, and to make herself generally useful. Mrs. RUSSELL, 1362 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN COOK, at 830 Michigan-av.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, at 930 Indiana-av., south of Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL. APPLY at 17 South Union-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL. APPLY with references at 1229 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; a Swedish or Norwegian girl preferred, one who can speak English. Apply, with references, at 371 West Washington-st., from 8 to 10 a. m.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE AS CHAMber and dining-room girl; one as kitchen girl. Apply at 20 Sixteenth-st. References required.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GIRLS TO MAKE CUSTOM-MADE shirts. Inquire at 604 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HAND TO MAKE ladies underwear. Inquire at Mrs. RUBEN'S, 231 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SHIRT AND OVERALL-MAKERS, at the Trade Palace Shirt Factory, 303 South Clark-st., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—AT THE GRAND CENTRAL HOtel, 451 Michigan av., a sewing girl familiar with a Florence machine. C. S. MUNSON, COOK & CO.

WANTED—AT 304 WEST MADISON-ST., A good dressmaker with Singer machine, capable of making button-holes and finishing work.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man with $5,000 to $8,000 and first-class references, is desirous of obtaining an interest in an established manufacturing or wholesale business. All communications treated in confidence. Address, stating particulars, D R, Box 212, Milwaukee, Wis.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISER HAS recently purchased a stock of hardware, for cash only, of Eastern manufacturers at the low prices ruling before Jan. 1, and desires a partner of good business qualifications, with $5,000 to $10,000, to join in purchasing stock of goods to meet the future demand. One who has experience and can influence trade preferred. Address U 27, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPItal of $30,000, to take an interest in an old and well established manufacturing and jobbing business. A good chance for a man with capital. First-class references given and required. Address, for particulars, JOBBER, Tribune office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—IOWA LANDS—160, 320 OR 640 acres of prairie, first quality, lands to exchange for city or suburban property. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BUILDING MATERIAL, 4 horses, a pole buggy, gold-mounted double harness, and from $1,000 to $3,000 cash. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—5, 10 OR 20 ACRES of cultivated fruit land in St. Joseph, Mich., for city lots. For further particulars inquire of DANIELS & BARRON, 32 North Canal-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SOME FANCY South Side improved property for desirable property in burnt district, North side, between Huron and Superior-sts., east of Dearborn. Apply to A. P. MOORE, of Bliss, Moore & Co., opposite 286 and 287 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF ABSTRACT books of land titles in Morgan County, Wis.; price, $1,800 cash. This is a good opportunity for a young attorney to commence business. Versailles, the county seat, has good society, and the country is rapidly improving. ISAAC R. HITT, 230 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A NOTARIAL COMMISSION, HAVing four years to run, can be purchased. Address, stating the amount you will give, U 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A RUN OF MILL STONES ON heavy oak frame, with gearing, &c. Price reasonable. Address C 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ORIENTAL BASE burner, suitable for office or parlor, cheap. Inquire at 772 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDers—15,000 feet Georgia Yellow Pine, 1 1-4 inch, flooring board, well seasoned. Just received; will be sold very cheap if applied for soon at 448 State-st. to J. J. CASSIDEY.

FOR SALE—THE HOME WASHER, WARranted the best washing machine in use. Wholesale and retail. HOME WASHER MFG. CO., cor. West Jackson and Clinton sts.

FOR SALE—ONE SET OF MINK FURS, cheap. Apply at 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

KNITTING MACHINES.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINES—THE COMplete knitter. Call and examine, or send stamp for circular and samples of work. HULBERT & WOODWARD, General Agents, 73 South Halsted-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MAGNUSSON JEWETT, TEACHER OF Italian and English singing. 376 Calumet av., near Twenty-ninth st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to drive team or do chores for a small salary. Address H H, 123 Carroll-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGH AND competent bookkeeper, with several years' good practical business experience and first-class testimonials, is open for an engagement, either as bookkeeper, collector, cashier, or business agent. Would transact business throughout the country, for good parties, on liberal terms. Address B 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, clerk or salesman, by a competent middle-aged man, where there is plenty to do, with moderate salary. Inquire at 68 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN OR clerk in a first-class grocery store or commission house. Have had good experience and can furnish best of references. Address A 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 21 years of age, as salesman or bookkeeper in the commission business; if employed at once, small salary expected. Good references given. Address H 4, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE young person, who has received a good education, is anxious to get employment as copyist, governess, or even light second work in some respectable family; copyist preferred. Please call or address at 159 Seventeenth-st., on Wednesday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, to teach small children, or do sewing, for the comforts of a home. Address GOVERNESS, Branch Office, 409 Wabash-av.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL in a small family, to do general housework. Best of reference. Call, for two days, at 10 Trustee-st., near Kinzie, West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE NORwegian girl, to do kitchen and general housework in a small family. Inquire at 197 North Curtis-st., rear, down stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL to do general housework. Apply at 315 Fourth-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY in a private family, to do the family sewing and assist in housework. Apply at 96 North Jefferson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS cooks, chambermaids, dining-room, laundry girls and girls for general housework, at Star Employment Office, 126 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family. Inquire at 375 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl, as second or dining room girl; references given. Apply to or address M. N., 52 Burnside-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power: threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, tenon and moulder, shaping machines and mortising machines. 36 Canal-st. W. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

BOILER FEEDERS, STEAM, POWER, AND hand pumps. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

BEECON'S PORTABLE HOISTING ENGINE for builders and contractors. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

B. T. BABBIT'S ENGINES AND BOILERS, from 1½ horse power upward. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

ENGINE LATHES, ALL SIZES, IRON PLANers, drill presses, bolt cutters, twist drills, belting, at the machinery depot of W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FARRAR SURFACERS, RESAWING MAchines, planer and matchers, wood lathes, at W. A. JAMES & CO.'S, 113 Fulton-st.

JOHNSON'S STEAM AND POWER FIRE pumps, piping, hydrants, hose, hose couplings, hose pipes, etc. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

STEAM ENGINES—WE CAN FURNISH A 9-inch one, on receipt of order, steam engines from 6 to 12-inch bore, and larger ones, in a short time, all warranted to give satisfaction, at low figures. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

TOMPKINS' RESAWING MACHINE, THE only reliable machine in use at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Co., 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

WOOD & MANN'S PORTABLE ENGINE; BEST in use. Tompkins' Planer and Matcher. Champion Molding Machine, and Sash, Door, and Blind Machinery. Universal Wood Worker, Sturtevant Blowers, Greenwood's Stave and Heading Machinery, Lathes, Iron Planer Drills, Chucks, Leather and Rubber Belting, Saws, Files, and all classes of wood and iron-working machines and supplies, at ROCHESTER MACHINERY MANUFACTURING CO., 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

WE HAVE ONE EXTRA-HEAVY DOUBLE cylinder planer and matcher made particularly for planing ship timber and other heavy work; will plane both sides 24-inch wide; will take in timber 6 inches in thickness and joint both sides; it is also convenient as a smaller machine for light work; has out cutting heads 4 inches wide, 4½ inch fast; weight about 10,000 lbs.; will be sold cheap, by W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—TWO GENTS CAN BE accommodated with first-class board, and also two table boarders accommodated.

45 SOUTH ANN-ST.—TO RENT, WITH FIRST-class board, a large front room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also a few single rooms.

108 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—AN UNFURnished back parlor to rent, with good board.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board fire, gas, and use of parlor, embracing home comforts, upon very reasonable terms.

174 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT furnished room, with board, for two gentlemen. Also, first-class day board for two, at old price, $4.50 per week.

179 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, large room, heated, lighted, and carpeted, but no furniture, suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Washington Dining Rooms below.

235 WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board; also a single room. Day board, $4 per week.

240 WEST MADISON-ST.—TWO GENTLEmen boarders that will room together; have pleasant front room.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—A GENTLEMAN wishes a room mate at above No. A good opportunity. Day board can be obtained at same place. Meals to suit business men.

328 VAN BUREN-ST.—ONE ROOM TO RENT, with board, for one or two gentlemen, with 6 o'clock dinner.

335 WEST ADAMS ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suite of front rooms, with first-class board, in a private family, on reasonable terms.

374 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT ROOM for one or two single gentlemen, with superior board. Transient boarders, with unquestionable references, received.

382 WEST MADISON-ST., CORNER CENTRE-av.—Large, front furnished room to rent, with board.

499 BURNSIDE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-NINTH, one block from State-st.—First-rate rooms and board at very reasonable rates; everything new.

510 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED room, with board, for gentleman and wife; also room for 2 gentlemen; also small room for one or two gents. Day boarders accommodated.

1053 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT SUITE of front rooms to rent, with or without board.

1076 WABASH-AV., CORNER TWENTY-fourth-st.—Board for two gentlemen, with a large room and closet, in private family; terms reasonable.

1160 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM with board, for gentleman and wife, in a private family; references exchanged.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—GOOD board; house new, newly furnished. Terms reasonable. Transient, $2.00 per day. Day boarders wanted.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY furnished room, with board, (West Washington-st. preferred) by two gentlemen; accommodations must be first-class in every particular; references exchanged. Address, V 62, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOM, WITH FIRE, near corner of Washington and Peoria-sts., for gentleman. Address V 73, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, ON HALSTED-st., between Van Buren and Harrison. Address H 41, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH TWO FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms, on West Side, near Park, for gentleman and sister and 4-year old child. Address, with particulars, J. S. DOTTEN, 56 South Canal-st.

BOARD—FOR THREE PERSONS WITH PARlor and two bedrooms on first or second floor. Table of the very best. A liberal price will be paid. Must be on South Side. Address WM. J. BARNEY, 204½ Michigan-av.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND little girl of five years, near Thirty-first and State-sts. Terms must be reasonable. Best of references given and required. Address DOCTOR, Branch office, 409 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORTS. Loan, real estate and law business. NEWTON PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1184 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—IN 30 days after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1067.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 562 Wabash av.

PARTIES WITH MONEY, NERVE AND ENergy who are at liberty to travel can make $100 per month in a pleasant and honorable business and investigate. GARRISON & CO., 103 West Madison-st., up stairs, Room 1.

WANTED—HOUSE BUILDING BY HEDGES & Brown, builders. Frame houses a specialty, built at the shortest notice and lowest terms. 103 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BUSINESS—A GOOD BUSINESS man, with $3,000 cash, desires to invest in a good paying, established and respectable business. Address, with real name, kind of business, and location, J & J 23, Tribune office.

WE HAVE ENQUIRERS FOR CHEAP LOTS west of State and south of Twenty-third-st. Parties wishing to sell will oblige us by calling at our office, 374 Wabash-av. A. & L. S. PIERCE.

WANTED—PARTY WITH FIRST-CLASS stock of Gents' furnishing goods, to join a standard tailor in renting one of the best lighted stores in the city. Address O 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN WITH $500 TO $1,000. An interest in an established business, security given. Address X 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO VESSELOWNERS—TO BUY interest in a good lumber vessel and to sail the same. Address W. CARR, 363 Jackson-st., Milwaukee.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT Fitz Hunneberg has the best bowling saloon to be found in Chicago at 234 South Clark-st.

$5,000. I HAVE $5,000 TO INVEST IN A well established trade or light manufacturing business. Address C 66, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TO RENT—50 NEW PIANOS. ALSO, A LARGE assortment of pianos and organs for sale, by paying a part down and the balance in monthly payments. W. W. KIMBALL, 810 Michigan-av., between Seventeenth and Eighteenth-sts.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD tell of business, journeys, marriages, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can prove and tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 130 West Madison-st.